The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,735—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th July.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,

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Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	....	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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MEDUSA	......	2,706	350	21st July 1896.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourden	8th August ,,
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 11th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 15th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 8th July 1896.

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FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

A Tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 20 packets	Rs.	5	0
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,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 22 ,,	,,	7	8
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LOOSE SEEDS.—All the leading varieties for the season BOTH FLOWER and VEGETABLE at only 4 annas each packet.

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"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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Will be as under:—

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4 A Demolition.
5 Leaving the Factory.
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The Entertainments will take place at 7, 9, & 10 P.M.
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ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 11th July, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle,
Custom House Road, Bombay, 19th June, 1896.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON," ARRIVED 8th JULY, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a Month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1896.

MONSOON 1896.
WATERPROOF COATS.

CHESTERFIELDS,
INVERNESS CAPES.
BEST MAKE AND QUALITY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Albert Building, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 P.M.,

(1) To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the assets and liabilities of the Company as at 31st December 1894, and to decide as to the amount of profits which has been realized up to that date.

(2) To decide as to the proportion of the said profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

and (3) Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Actuary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ESTATE MAJOR E. R. B. INGRAM, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late EDWARD RICHARD BERKELEY INGRAM formerly of Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan, but late of Trimulgherry, Deccan, a Major in Her Majesty's Welsh Regiment European deceased who died at Trimulgherry, Deccan, on the 7th day of March 1895, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to G. R. JOHNSTON, one of the partners of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 286 OF 1890.

MOOSAJI ESSOOFALLY MANECKBAI widow of ESSOOFALLY KARIMJI and EBRAHIM ESSOOFALLY ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFALLY, AMTOOBAI and DIAMBAI MINORS under the age of 18 years by their next friend the said MOOSAJI ESSOOFALLY of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Fool Gali .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

REHEMUTBAI and VAZIRBAI widow of VALIJI ESSAJI of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Cheboorguliy and JUNAMBAI widow of HYDERALLY ALLIBHOY Borah Mahomedan residing at Poona heirs and legal representatives of VALIJI ESSAJI Borah Mahomedan and BEJANJI JAMSETJI SHROFF PARSI at present residing at POONA RAJBHAI IBRAHIMJI AMRUDIN IBRAHIMJI and AMANBAI and MARIAMBAI widows of ADAMJI ISSAJI and ISSAJI ADAMJI and KARIMJI ADAMJI minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian adlitem the said AMANBAI heirs and legal representatives of the said ADAMJI ISSAJI all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants and JIWANBAI widow of MAHOMEDALLI ISSAJI JAFFERJI MAHOMEDALLI KARIMBHOY MAHOMEDALLY MOOSAJI MAHAMEDALLI and ISMAILJEE MAHOMEDALLI the latter three minors under the age of 18 years of Poona Borah Inhabitants residing at Poona by their guardian adlitem Mr. F. H. De Britto and N. C. Macleod, Esquire, of Bombay European Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Defendant Bejanji Jamsetji Shroff .... Defendants.

Re Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT and SAYANI.
vs.
MANECKBAI WIDOW.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated 26th day of June 1896, the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff Maneckbai widow of Essoofally Karimji in the following property at the instance of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of the Upper Duncan Road and containing by admeasurement Nine hundred and seven square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2447, 2447, 2449, 2450, 2448, 2537 and 2537. New Nos. 9492, 9493 and 9559 old survey No. 1-2165, 2-2165 2163, 2164, 2165 and 2167 New Survey Nos 6410 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by a Sweepers' passage on or towards the South by the property of Tribhowandas Jadhowji on or towards the East by a public Road called Upper Duncan Road and on or towards the West by the property of the said Tribhowandas Jadhowji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 27th day of July 1896 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such righs, claims, or charges.—Dated this 4th day of July 1896.

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Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

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John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etude, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by F. Bonavia, M. D.) writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum," July 20, 1895.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3!

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	„	97,19,534	10	5
Bankers Balances	„	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	8
Sundries	„	1,13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,989	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145	9	6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months at 4½ per cent. Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent. do.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit,

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	=	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Shares. Amount. Paid-up. Last Yearly Divid. Cash Rate.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

PRESS COMPANIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 10-58m., 10-10a. Low water, 4-28m., 5-32a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, conversational meeting, New High School, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Bisagno and Byculla left the dock yesterday.

Third Criminal Sessions.—The Third Criminals Session of the High Court, which commenced on the 27th ult., were formally dissolved yesterday afternoon.

Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary, established in Panchwati, Nassik, 2,882 patients were treated during the month of June last, among whom 1,538 were males, 617 females, and 727 children. Eighty-eight minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed during the month.

Burglary at Babula Tank Road.—Parbuttee a Hindu woman, the owner of milch-cattle, residing in a room on the third floor of a chawl on the Babula Tank Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday evening, that during her absence from home between the hours of 4 and 6 a.m. that day, some person or persons entered her room by opening the lock on the door by means of a duplicate key, and stole ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 120, from a box, the lock on which was also opened in a similar way.

Arrival of Native Chiefs.—Rao Rajah Ajitsingh, of Khetadi, arrived here from Poona, on Saturday afternoon, with thirty followers, and stayed with Prince Samatsingji at Cumballa Hill.—Raja Dhiraj Naharsingji, of Shahpura, in Mewar, and his Kumar, Shri Umedsingji, with fifteen followers, also arrived from Poona, on the morning of the same day, and were the guests of Prince Samatsingji.—The Thakore Saheb, of Lathi, with his Kumar and Karbhari, the Chief of Tera, Kumar Shri Kiritsingji, of Rajpipla, Kumar Shri Rangitsingji, of Sunjeli, and Shivsingji, of Devala, have paid visits to Prince Samatsingji, at his residence, at Cumballa Hill.

Suicide of a Weak-minded Woman.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Mazagon, on view of the body of Maroo, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, the wife of one Ragoonath Vasoodeo, a carpenter, residing with her husband near Nawab's Tank, at Mazagon. The deceased had been of weak intellect ever since her birth. About a week ago she was attacked with fever, and on Monday was found missing. A search was made, but she was not discovered until yesterday morning, when her dead body was found floating in a well in the compound of her father's house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

Accident in a Godown.—On Tuesday afternoon, forty women were engaged in cleaning gall-nuts in the godown, belonging to Mr. Jaitha Veerinu, at Clive Road, when a tier, consisting of thirteen bags, each weighing 168lbs., accidentally gave way, and fell on nine of the women, who were sitting near it, causing slight injuries to seven of them, while two of them, named Parbuttee and Crishnee, received serious injuries, the former sustaining a wound about an inch long above the right eye, and the latter having three of her front teeth knocked out. The injured women were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and after their injuries were dressed, they were allowed to go to their respective homes.

Singular Fatal Accident to a Mendicant.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Old Nagpada Road, touching the death of Ebrahim Delekhan, a mendicant, aged eighty years, residing at Old Nagpada Road. On the morning of the 9th ultimo, the deceased was going along Nagdavie Street, when his dhotur was accidentally caught by the horn of a bullock, attached to a labour cart, which was then driven by one Hurri Rama, and was going in the same direction. The mendicant attempted to pull his dhotur off the horn, when he fell on his right side, sustaining fracture of the right hip. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained under treatment until the 2nd instant, when his son took him to his house at Nagpada Road, where he died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Seth Pragjee Thakersey Mooljee "Praman Shastri" Fund.—It will be remembered by most of our readers that the late Mr. Pragjee Thackersey Mooljee edited a Sanscrit book, called "Praman Shastri," which was at the time highly spoken of by learned Sanskrit scholars. This book was at the time distributed gratis to all the students in the higher standards of our public schools, both here and in the mofussil, who had taken Sanscrit as their second language. The author also provided in his will for paying the cost of publishing a thousand copies of the book every three years, and distributing the same gratis to the students, as mentioned above. Accordingly the third edition of the book, which was out some months ago, is distributed to the students of the following schools:—Kutch Bhooj, Rajcot, Broach, Proprietary High School, Goculdass Tejpal High School, New High School, Elphinstone High School, and Nariad High School.

St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Kalbadavie Circle.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, honorary treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and outstation donations from 1st April to 30th June 1896:—H. H. Maharaja Sri Ram Chandra Bhunj Deo, Rs. 50; H. H. Raja Rameshwar Singh Bahadoor, Rs. 20; Mr. G. B. Reid, I. C. S., Sir Michael Filose, the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbeary Ghose, C. I. E., M. A., Rao Saheb Vishwanath Keshwa and G. D., each Rs. 10; Nawab Muhsin-ul-Mulk Bahadoor, Khan Bahadoor Kersasp Rustomjee, Mr. E. B. Carroll, M. I. C. E., Mr. W. C. Symes, I. D. I., Dr. Dosabhai Kavasji Patel, Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, I. F., S. F., Mr. R. Vedanta Charlu, Mr. F. R. Wadia, Mr. Kavasha S. Powvala, Mr. Badham Vencataratnam and Mr. Rustom S. Powvala, each Rs. 5; J. B., Rs. 3; the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, Mr. Hajee Abdool Latif Hajee Abubakar, M., Mr. Hajee Mahomed Abba, Mr. Vussanji Khimji, J. C. W., A., Jamsedji, Mrs. Greaves, Mr. I. Kirkham, W., Mr. F. N. Postwalla, Mr. Vussonjee Munjee, Mr. E. Greaves, Mr. Muncherji Bhicaji Contractor, and Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. each Rs. 2; and Mr. Goverdhundas Motiram Lalkasana, Re 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Fatally Knocked Down by a Railway Engine.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Mrs. Emelia De Souza, aged twenty-one years, the wife of Mr. De Souza, a postmaster at Parel, where she also resided with her husband. About half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, Emelia, left her house to come to the Fort to see a friend of hers, telling her ayah, before leaving the house, to follow her with her child to the Curry Road Railway station, where, she said, she would wait for them. Deceased arrived at the Curry Road Railway station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and having purchased a second-class ticket for the Victoria Terminus, she waited on the down platform for the ayah and the child for about a quarter-of-an-hour, when, seeing the up Thana local coming into the station, she, instead of using the railway overbridge to go on to the up platform to catch the train, hastily attempted to cross the line from the north end of the platform, and just as she was getting on to the up platform, the cow-catcher of the engine struck her from the back, and threw her off on the platform. When the engine came within a distance of about ten yards from the deceased, the driver, Nadershaw Nowroji, noticed her crossing the line. He at once blew the whistle, and putting on the automatic brake, did all he could to pull up. The train was eventually stopped after three or four carriages had passed by the deceased. The deceased was picked up unconscious, bleeding from the nose and ears, and was placed in a victoria and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that she had sustained fractures of the skull, left forearm, and left cheek ball. She had also sustained a number of bruises, and lost a large quantity of blood. She was detained under treatment, but never came to herself again, and died shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

Theft of Bullocks by Mother and Son.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Montague placed Kalla Vithoo and his mother Sakilna, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging the first accused with stealing a pair of bullocks, valued at Rs. 75, belonging to Sulleman Shaik Manoo, a cart-driver, residing at Argyle Road, and No. 2 with assisting and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence and also with receiving stolen property. About 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo, the first accused, in company of one Ahmed, who is still at large, went into complainant's stable at Bhusawal Street, and carried away a pair of bullocks, which they then sold to one Ujain Dharma for Rs. 22 only. About half-an-hour afterwards complainant went to the stable, and finding his bullocks stolen, made a report to the police. Shortly afterwards, while the complainant was engaged in making inquiries about the animals, his wife, Jaina, saw the bullocks being driven over the Elphinstone Bridge, and having recognised the animals, questioned the driver as to where he got them from. The man replied that he had purchased them from two men for Rs. 22, and produced the receipt. Jaina took the driver to her husband, and the latter reported the matter to the police. The police upon an inquiry arrested the accused Kalla and his mother Sakilna in their house at Parel. It was subsequently ascertained that the first accused after committing the theft, with the assistance of Ahmed, took the bullocks to his house, where he, with the assistance of his mother, sold them to Ujain Dhurma for Rs. 22, which amount Kalla handed over to his mother. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to eight months' [illegible]ment, and No. 2 to a similar term [illegible] and to pay a fine of Rs. 22, which [illegible] were ordered to be paid to the man Ujain [illegible]

Theft by a Parsee Cook.—At the M[illegible] Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hack cha[illegible] Merwanji Nusserwanji, a Parsee cook, aged twenty-six years, having a record of one previous conviction against him, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of three strings of gold beads, of the value of Rs. 33, the property of a woman, named Luximee, residing at Foras Road. It appears that the prosecutrix arrived in Bombay from Europe about a week ago, and went to reside with a friend, named Heerabai, a Parsee woman, at Foras Road. The accused was in the service of this Parsee woman. On Wednesday, the 1st instant, the prosecutrix removed her gold necklet from her person, and put the same in a bag, which she then placed in a wooden-box in the presence of the accused and his mistress, Heerabai. On the same evening, Heerabai and Luximee went out, leaving the accused in the house. Taking advantage of their absence, Merwanji opened the wooden-box, having cut the necklet off with a sharp instrument, and took three strings of beads, leaving the remaining part of the ornament in the box. Accused then went to a goldsmith, and had the article melted down into a piece of gold. He then proceeded to Khetwady, where he sold the gold for Rs. 15 to another goldsmith. On the theft being discovered by the prosecutrix, a report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested, on Sunday last, with Rs. 10 in his possession. The piece of gold was recovered from the Marwaree, to whom it had been sold by the accused. The accused admitted the offence, and also one previous conviction. His Worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and ordered Rs. 10, which were found in his possession, to be given to the goldsmith.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

An occasional correspondents writes to the Allahabad paper:—His Highness the Nizam made quite a long sojourn this year at Moul Ali (the Koh Shareef or Noble Hill as the Hyderabadees style it), a pleasant suburban resort, some twelve miles from the capital. There is a famous Mahomedan shrine on the hill, and once a year there is an 'Oorus,' in commemoration of the saint to whose memory the shrine is erected, to which thousands of the faithful flock during the three days it lasts. At the base of the hill there are a number of houses situated amidst umbrageous groves, owned by some of the Hyderabad Nobles and it was here that the Nizam elected to spend the Deccan summer. His Highness returned to the capital a fortnight ago for the Moburrum, which this year fell almost on the last verge of the hot weather. While at Moul Ali the Nizam devoted a fair share of his time to the solution of State problems, which are always plentiful in Hyderabad. The Chief Minister of the Dominions has great powers, greater probably than those permitted to the Dewan of any other Indian State, but his Highness holds the reins and practically drives the administrative coach. No important measures affecting the government of the Dominions can be undertaken without his approval, and that is only given after careful reflection. During his minority his Highness had not the advantage accorded to some other Indian Princes of a careful and systematic training in State affairs. He was only seventeen years of age when he lost his friend and counsellor Sir Salar Jung the First, who for a year or so before his death had commenced the administrative education of his young sovereign. During the thirteen years that have elapsed since this occurrence, Hyderabad has equalled France in kaleidoscopic changes of government. The State has had as many policies as it has had Residents, and the latter have varied from the easy-going non-interfering Political, to the energetic and masterful official with a thorough belief in the methods of Mr. Lee-Warner. But through all the vicissitudes the Nizam has never lost control of his Government, and at present he takes a larger share than ever in State affairs. He wants encouragement, instead of coercion, for he objects to the latter as strongly as an Irishman.

The Hyderabadees have found much material for reflection and speculation in the Yusuffuddin case, which has occupied public attention here almost to the exclusion of local "politics." Persons who profess to be behind the scenes say that other and much more important individuals than Yusufuddin are implicated, and that is why the Government of India are determined to get to the bottom of the business. On the question of jurisdiction public opinion is unanimous. The Hyderabadees are as jealous of their Ruler's prerogatives as the Nizam himself, and they regard the Moulvie's arrest on the railway as a breach of the judicial arrangements between the two Governments. His Highness takes considerable interest in the affair, and has, it is said, directed the suspension of all negotiations regarding the Godavery Valley Railway, until the decision of the Privy Council is pronounced.

The death of Abdul Huq has finally removed a personage of some importance from the Hyderabad political stage. His qualities and disabilities have been so freely considered in the columns of your own and other newspapers, that I can add little to the subject. It is not, however, too much to say that Hyderabad heard of his demise with a sigh of relief. He was regarded here by the majority of persons with much aversion, and by none more so than the Nizam, who would not under any circumstances have permitted his re-employment by the Hyderabad Govenment. So that even had the Sirdar succeeded in getting the Viceroy's order reversed or modified he would have been no nearer to his goal of ambition. He had another implacable for in Mr. Plowden as well, who would have regarded his reinstatement with much misgiving. Eight years ago Mehdi Ali and Abdul Huq were the two uncrowned kings of Hyderabd, and Mr. Cordery, the Resident, was much put to it to hold the balance of power between them. Now one is in exile and the other will shortly be laid to rest under the superb mausoleum he built for himself at the end of the Kossam Saugor Tank bund. I hear that Abdul Huq's fortune is considerably over a crore of rupees, and as he is said to have left no will, the Bombay lawyers will no doubt come in for a considerable share of it.

Mr. Plowden, who has been away at the hills for the hot weather, has returned, and in Hyderabad there is much speculation as to what Plowden Saheb will do to freshen up the political situation which drooped during his absence. Your Hyderabad politician (this is a better and less aggressive term than intriguer) is always ready to ascribe motives, usually of a very base kind, to persons who are beyond his comprehension. To no one here has this method of estimation been more frequently and recklessly applied than Mr. Plowden. He has been credited with desiring the abdication of the Nizam, the annexation of the Dominions, the removal of all clever native officials (European officials here are only respectable mediocrities), deportation, imprisonment, or if possible decapitation of Server Jung, the Nizam's trusted and confidential Secretary, and a variety of other equally terrible and probably baseless projects. But the political Hydrabadees believe all these things, and it is of these materials they assert the Resident Saheb's "policy" is composed. This being the popular feeling it is easy to understand that Mr. Plowden's translation to the Punjab, if it ever occurs, will not cause much regret in Hyderabad.

There have been no administrative changes in the State recently of paramount importance, but it is understood that several are under consideration. The Revenue Board, which has not been an unqualified success, is to have its powers more carefully defined and circumscribed. While the Postal and Public Works Departments are also to have the revision of which they stand greatly in need. We are without an Inspector-General of Police, but the appointment is under the Nizam's consideration, and it is believed the selection will shortly be made, though it is not likely to fall upon the present officiating incumbent.

Hyderabadees of all grades are great believers in jadoo (magic), falgeers (fortune-tellers), and nujoomies (astrologers), and it is said that a certain high Mahomedan official, who shall be nameless, shares this belief. Quite recently, I am told, this official informed his Highness that one of his secretaries had caused two dead bodies to be exhumed for the purpose of practising (through their medium) the black art upon the Nizam. His Highness, who does not share the common belief had inquires made and discovered that the affair was a ruse to gain his favour.

LAD NIRASHRIT FUND.

The Trustees of this fund acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations for the furtherance of the objects for which this fund is established:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	7,214
Chunilal Damoderdas Belaporia and brothers, in memory of the late Bai Motibai, widow of Nagindas Damoderdas	501
Runchoddas Lalbhai Damania, in memory of the late Lallubhai Damoderdas	100
Rangildas Gulabhdas Pranjivandas	81
Eelven others	143
Total	Rs. 8,039

NAGINDAS JUMNADAS,
Managing Trustee.

From the *Statist* we learn that forty-seven cycle manufacturing companies have been floated since the beginning of this year, with nominal capital amounting to seven and a-half million pounds. In the first half of May twenty companies were registered with close on six millions of capital, of which the Dunlop alone had four millions. The boom is great, and perhaps the collapse may follow as unexpectedly and as unfortunately as the puncturing of a tyre. The new woman on wheels, "wearing the breeks" or qualifying to do so, is largely the cause of this boom.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

[illegible]HE FIFTH JUDGE FOR MADRAS.

The following is the full text of the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India, regarding the appointment of the Additional Judge to the Madras High Court:—

I have received the letter of your Government, dated 8th January last, in which the state of the files in the High Court of Madras was discussed. One of remedies proposed was the enhancement of the pecuniary limit of the City Courts jurisdiction from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000, but your Excellency in Council has accepted the view of the Madras Government, that this would not afford adequate relief, and that an additional Judge is required to enable the High Court to clear off the accumulated arrears. For this purpose such a Judge will be wanted in the opinion of your government, as well as the Governor in Council for not less than three years, but your recommendation is that one should be appointed substantively by letters patent on the understanding that he will be absorbed on the next vacancy if the state of the files then admit such a reduction. Having given the matter my best attention in Council, I accept your conclusion that a Court consisting of the Chief Justices and only four puisne Judges cannot be expected to dispose of the arrears, and at the same time cope with current business. I also agree that the suggested enlargement of the City Courts jurisdiction would not meet the immediate requirements of the case. The appointment of an additional Judge is the only alternative, and having regard to the considerable period for which his services will be needed and the impossibility of making a temporary appointment by letters patent, I have come to the same conclusion as your Excellency in Council, namely, that the appointment should be made substantively. The constitution of the Court requires that two of its members shall be barristers while two must belong to the Civil Service of India. I hesitate, therefore, to accept your assurance that the additional Judge, whether barrister or civilian, will be absorbed within three years, but I am nevertheless prepared to sanction the appointment on condition that no officiating appointment is to be made without reference to me, exept in case of a second Judge taking leave when one Judge is already absent. It will facilitate the disposal of any such reference if a table showing the state of the files both of the High Court and the City Court at the end of each calendar year is transmitted to this office with any explanation necessary for its elucidation as soon after the close of the year as is practicable.

As regards the City Court, I observe that the majority of the High Court Judges, including the Chief Justice, are in favour of its jurisdiction being enlarged, and this was also the opinion expressed by Lord Cross in his despatch of the 7th January 1892, and reiterated in his telegram of the 23rd February 1892. The City Court has now been working for more than three years, and I understand it has proved a success, and is popular with the classes of litigants for whose benefit it was established. I cannot think the proposed extension of its jurisdiction would seriously prejudice the efficiency of the local Bar. All the more important litigation of the Presidency town will. I, therefore, continue to come to the High Court as heretofore request that when an opportunity offers itself, such as the case of the Act of 1892 coming up for amendment in other particulars, it may be taken, unless your Excellency in Council sees any strong reason to the contrary, to give effect also to the proposal to raise the jurisdiction to Rs. 5,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

Veterinary-Captain F. Raymond remains in England on extended leave and comes out next trooping season.

One hundred Government Transport ponies have been loaned to the Postal Department for employment on the Simla-Kalka line.

Captain Twynam, East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Major General Corrie Bird, Commanding the Lucknow District.

Lieutenant F. B. Maurice, on leave in England has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Major-General J. F. Maurice, C. B., Commanding Woolwhich District.

Major H. Appleton, R.E., has been placed under orders for India to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian Establishment caused by the reversion to the Imperial Establishment of Lieutenant F. M. Close, R. E.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Major Pakenham, 19th M. I., Surgeon-Major Doyle, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenants Searle, 9th Bombay Infantry, and Munn, 35th Sikhs.

Surgeon-Lieutenant T. E. Watson, Indian Medical Service (Madras), has been appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, vice Surgeon-Captain C. A. Johnston on furlough.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenat-Colonel Lawford, 1st M.I., and Lieutenant Alexander, 16th M.I., four months, Captains Hay, 11th M.I., and Mackenzie, R.E., for three and six months' respectively.

The following officers have passed the tactical examination for promotion:—Majors E. Gunner, R.A., E. Hamilton, 1st Royal West Surrey, F. Macbean, 1st Gordon Highlanders, F. Blyth, 10th B. L., H. Ravenshaw, 26th P.I., and W. Marshall, 37th Dogras.

Sanction has been accorded to esimates aggregating a little over Rs. 19,000 for certain works required in connection with the introduction of the Station Veterinary Hospital system at the following stations: Bangalore, Rs. 10,859; Bellary, Rs. 450; St. Thomas's Mount, Rs. 7,742.

The following appointments have been made:—24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. H. Buist, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer. 27th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant E. H. Sweet, Royal Irish Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 40th Pathans.—Lieutenant G. A. Preston, supernumerary on establishment, to be Wing Officer. 45th Sikhs.—Lieutenant G. H. F. Kelly from 23rd Pioneers, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 5th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. N. Labertouche, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Secretary of State has approved of the following revised proposals for the instruction of Royal Indian Marine officers attached to Her Majesty's ships and vessels for the naval defence of India:—(1) The number of officers to be the same as at present, viz., ten, but to be borne as follows: six for six months, and four for twelve months, instead of all for eighteen months. (2) One of the ten officers allowed to be borne in Her Majesty's ships and vessels for the naval defence of India to be selected, after six months' training, for a further course of six months in the flagship of the East India Station in place of the Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve, who has until recently been borne for that purpose. (3) Only such officers of the Royal Indian Marine as may obtain first-class certificates at Bombay to be permitted to attend the course of training on H. M. S. Excellent in England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 7.

Lye, Major, Bengal, 2nd Bn, The Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Jubulpore.

July 8.

Sawyer, Lt-Col, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, on leave, from Malakand.

DEPARTURES.—July 8.

Parrott, Lt-Col, Burma Commissioner, from furlough, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th July, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R.M.L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters, to-day at 8-45 p.m.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 3 Subdivision, No. 1 Company.

By Order,
A. J. Peile Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th July, 1896.

1. Copies of the annual report 1895-96 have been received from Press and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 10th instant.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cath. High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Gariah, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

A trial was recently made in Austria to decide in how short a space of time living trees could be converted into newspapers. At Eisenthal, on April 17th, at 7-35 in the morning three trees were sawn down; at 9-34, the wood having been stripped of bark, cut up, and converted into pulp. became paper, and passed from the factory to the press, from whence the first printed and folded copy was issued at ten o'clock. So that in 145 minutes the trees had become newspapers. the age of miracles in not past.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	36	31	88	34	48	33	31
Wednesday, July 8	0	12	0	20	0	29	0	7
Total	32	48	32	8	34	77	33	38
Total fall to July 8, 1895	21	71	17	66	18	78	18	57
Total fall to July 8, 1894	24	83	18	91	19	9	18	19

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The table showing actual Rain-fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, (8 a.m.) 4th July 1896.

Bandora	24	71	Mehmadabad	6	65
Panjoo	26	92	Ahmedabad	5	12
Vaiturana	17	69	Viramgam	4	42
Palghur	18	25	Wadhwan	3	96
Gholwad	20	17	Dabhoe	11	29
Daman	17	43	Sevalia	10	2
Bulsar	17	58	Godhra	9	95
Nausari	11	93	Kharaghora	5	64
Surat	7	31	Limkhera	7	67
Kim	7	35	Lohad	4	98
Broach	10	16	Mahi Bridge	7	81
Baroda	9	70			

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 3rd July 1896:—

	In.	Ct.		Ct.	In.
Jubbulpore	11	84	Nasik	6	2
Raver	5	27	Deolali	8	22
Nimbora	4	60	Ghoti	31	7
Bhadli	3	12	Nargaon	4	15
Jalgaon	3	70	Warangaon	5	1
Sirsoli	4	50	Hotgi	4	77
Mhasawad	6	39	Mohol	3	45
Maheji	6	12	Madha	3	55
Pachora	6	2	Barsi Road	7	20
Kajgaon	4	37	Kem	3	63
Naydongri	7	10	Jeur	4	11
Chalisgaon	8	60	Pomalwari	3	44
Nandgaon	9	9	Diksal	5	21
Manmar	6	22	Lonauli	52	22
Lasalgaon	3	92	Dhond	6	86½
Khervadi	10	34	Talegaon	11	70

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·545	WSW	4	101·2	81·5	61	0·05	5·75	−0·50
Agra	29·598	SW	12	102·0	77·2	79	0·52	2·85	−2·74
Cawnpore	29·579	C	6	99·9	78·1	78	0·02	4·47	...
Allahabad	29·562	WNW	4	90·1	77·3	83	0·23	7·15	−1·70
Jhansi	29·609	W	5	99·1	86·2	56	...	8·85	+0·30
Jacobabad	29·517	C	7	106·4	83·0	68	...	1·30	+0·94
Karachi	29·637	WSW	15	94·3	83·0	80	...	7·29	+6·28
Jeypore	29·632	WSW	8	96·6	76·9	70	0·05	4·35	−0·39
Ajmere	29·664	W	11	91·4	78·6	78	...	10·78	+6·76
Deesa	29·696	WSW	11	94·8	78·0	79	..	9·42	+1·72
Ahmedabad	29·717	WSW	2	96·7	78·1	80	0·15	6·72	...
Bhuj	29·667	WSW	20	94·5	79·9	73	..	6·57	+3·33
Rajkot	29·719	WSW	15	97·4	76·6	69	...	12·18	+4·15
Veraval	29·732	W	17	86·6	82·2	83	..	10·16	..
Neemuch	29·696	W	5	91·3	74·6	76	..	10·93	+4·38
Indore	29·725	WSW	6	90·7	75·1	82	0·06	5·96	−3·14
Saugor	29·869	W	8	88·3	75·6	83	...	12·47	+1·70
Jubulpore	29·678	SW	5	84·9	70·6	91	3·14	21·93	+8·12
Hoshangabad	29·685	SW	4	90·3	75·6	79	0·03	11·99	+0·13
Khandwa	29·717	NW	12	91·7	79·6	69	...	8·88	+0·61
Raipur	29·648	SSW	9	83·3	75·6	87	...	14·96	+2·16
Nagpur	29·696	Calm	6	85·2	77·2	93	0·18	13·73	+1·10
Amraoti	29·706	WNW	10	90·2	78·8	71	...	11·95	+2·35
Akola	29·727	WNW	11	92·4	78·3	76	...	6·92	−0·90
Surat	29·733	SW	L	89·6	81·6	79	0·09	7·66	−7·18
Malegaon	29·654	WSW	11	91·4	76·1	73	...	6·23	−0·04
Bombay	29·784	W	15	89·6	80·6	87	0·04	33·12	+4·21
Poona	29·809	SW	15	82·6	72·9	91	...	6·60	+0·07
Ahmednagar	29·795	W	15	77·7	73·4	88	...	8·05	..
Aurangabad	29·770	W	7	90·8	74·2	72	...	8·75	...
Sholapur	29·807	W	10	87·8	72·0	84	0·36	4·65	−1·72
Ratnagiri	29·806	WSW	10	85·9	76·9	91	0·65	25·34	−17·30
Belgaum	29·830	WSW	25	78·2	68·8	90	0·04	18·41	+7·07
Goa	29·836	NNW	15	84·0	77·4	91	0·10	30·65	...
Karwar	29·834	W	5	85·7	75·5	82	1·05	39·47	...
Mangalore	29·862	WNW	4	85·3	77·4	87	0·36	53·49	+7·06
Calicut	29·868	NW	5	84·2	76·0	88	0·08	48·82	+7·56
Cochin	29·857	N	M	84·7	75·7	86	0·51	39·41	+4·32
Bangalore	29·874	W	11	87·3	67·3	88	0·10	2·30	−2·11
Secunderabad	29·734	W	15	93·6	74·8	61	...	4·73	−1·77
Masuliptam	29·714	NW	10	101·2	80·6	60	0·08	4·67	−2·38
Bellary	29·813	W	12	95·7	75·7	61	...	0·83	−1·42
Cuddapah	29·789	NW	M	102·2	78·9	63	0·06	3·62	−1·40
Madras	29·767	W	7	100·5	81·5	69	...	1·73	−1·23
Coimbatore	29·866	W	8	86·9	71·8	91	...	4·18	+2·46
Trichinopoly	29·792	W	11	101·6	79·8	58	...	0·25	−1·82
Negapatam	29·779	W	11	102·1	81·4	62	...	1·14	−1·12
Colombo	29·858	WSW	8	87·5	79·5	80	..	8·37	+0·16
Aden	29·674	NE	12	94·3	81·8	80	...	...	−0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·16 (32·79); G T H=0·20 (32·08); St G H=0·14 (34·19); C P=0·04 (33·12).

Summary.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, and at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Bangalore and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to moderartely steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Rajkot and Secunderabad, and 16 at Ajmere and 14 at Deesa, Neemuch, Khandwa, Akola, Bombay and Bellary. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Delhi, Agra, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum largely so at Jhansi and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Jubulpore (3·14"), over an inch at Karwar (1·05"), and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Cochin. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is very weak, being ⅓th of its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and half its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating conditions favourable for light to moderate showers only at present. In Gujarat, Rajputana, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, and in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, local rain is probable. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather far to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay is unsettled. Pressure is much above its normal and conditions are unfavourable for general rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·731
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	W. WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	371
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	5·10
" " year	33·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July	0·21

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

WEAK RAIN-GIVING CURRENT IN BOMBAY.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in North-Eastern and Central India and the Peninsula, and is unchanged in Upper India. Pressure is now in large, absolute and relative excess in North Bombay, Rajputana, Central India, and Berar. Conditions are very unfavourable to early general rain in Upper India. Winds are moderate in the Bay and in he West Coast districts. Skies are clear in Upper India, and are less clouded in Central India. In Bombay the current is very feeble at present as a rain-giving current. Showers have fallen in the west coast districts of the Central Provinces and the Deccan, but the rainfall is very local. Jubbulpore reports three inches, and Raichur one. Burma and South Bengal have had moderate showers, and Assam, North Bengal, Behar, Chotah Nagpur, and eastern districts of the North-West Provinces moderate to heavy rain. Darbhunga reports five inches, Lucknow three, Silchar, Dhubri, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Gnatong, Jalpaiguri, Gaya, and Benares amounts slightly exceeding an inch. Conditions are practically unchanged, but slightly more unfavourable in North-West India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Echuca, 1,735 tons, Captain A W Bond, cleared yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

The s s Jubeda, 1,711 tons, Captain J F Tyndall, cleared yesterday for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo.

The s s Lynrowan, 1,797 tons, Captain G McNeill, cleared yesterday for Karachee, with the same bottom cargo from Barrow.

The P and O Co's extra steamer Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain G H C Weston, cleared yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain H Tait, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 5th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo, 128 boxes ammunition and 27 cases safety fuse, and Mr T McLougien as a passenger.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain J R Lendon, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr Rouse. For Singapore—Mr Tachakra, and Mr E S Angulla. For Colombo—Mr Connell. For different ports sixty-two deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	London	24-7	P & O Co
B	Ville de Belfort	1394	Brehaw	Hoore	14-7	J Mackintosh & Co
C	Avoca	[illegible]	Davidson	Zanzibar	11-7	H C Joosub
C	Mobile	920	Miller	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
E	Moshtari	1109	Clark	R S Ports	10-7	B & P S N Co
F	Nowshera	1961	Stone	Calcutta		M M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge	R N		Royal Navy
H & J	Tennaserim	1060	Goodridge	R N		Royal Navy
K	Australia	2321	Tait	Glasgow	9-7	W & A Graham
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmod		N F	Shepherd & Co
O	Simla	1613	Grier	P Gulf	9-7	M M & Co
P	Alecto	2341	Wing	Hull	10-7	F Muir & Co
Q	Kirkhill	2346	Watson	Japan	10-7	Tata & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Thames	2391	Nantes	London	10-7	P& O S N Co
2	Hispania	3380	Abrev	Liverpool	18-7	W & A Graham
3	Bisagno	1499	Dodero	China	8-7	Barboro.
3	Giava	1818	Pevandello	Genoa	21-7	F Crosco
4	Jubeda	1712	Tyndal	Jedda	8-7	H C Joosub
6	Rosetta	2046	Wright	China	23-7	P & O Co
9	Bombay	2074	Weston	China	9-7	P & O Co
10	Hoehhemier	1819	Reising	Hamburg	N F	Glade & Co
12	Aston Hall		Mcfee	...		E Bates & Co
15	Alphee	981	Etunne	P Gulf	11-7	E de Bolton
16	Astrakhan	2226		Evans		T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Barq John Davie	10·3	Boon	Calcutta	H A H Abdoola

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Colaba	1460	B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Khandalla (s) City of London (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, June 5. Glasgow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Bisagno (s) Lynrowan (s) Jubeda (s) Mirzapore (s)	Dodero McNeill Tyndal London	Hongkong. Karachee. Jedda, &c. China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bombay, Weston, for Hongkong.
" Australia, Tait, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Giava, for Genoa, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachee.
" Roma, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
4	Nerbudda s	Lovell	Moulmein, June 28.
5	Bengal s	Wibmer	London, June 5.
	Daphne s	Burgstaller	Colombo, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

July 5.—Steamers Deepdale, Gorsedd and Arratoon Apcar and Barque Santa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
4	Henzada s	Bombay.
	Lindenfels s	Bremen.
	Clan Murray s	Cocanada.
	Nairung s	Calcutta.
5	Dunera s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
3	Katoria s	Penang.
	Chyebassa s	Calcutta.
5	Dunera s	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 8.

From Glasgow.

Hispania s—100 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.
Persia s—1 hogshead whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Liverpool.

Hispania s—37 cases soap etc, Abba Gunny; 210 boxes bar soap, Essoofalli Russooljee.
Methley Hall s—6 casks chemicals M S Khushwalla.
Peninsular s—8 cases essences, etc, Essoofally Mahomedally and Co.
Bombay s—5 cases ham bacon, and cheese, Bull and Co.

From Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—4 hogsheads, methylated spirit, 2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 8 cases locks, Latiff Hajee Hassam.
Baroda s—2 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Stolzenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Antwerp.

Bhopal s—287 cases window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

From Manchester.

Hispania s—4 bales paper, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

From New-York.

Australia s—13 cases tobacco, Currimbhoy Jalsibhoy.

From Charente.

Eden Hall s—10 cases brandy, J C Gheewalla.

From Marseilles.

Ernest Simons s—6 cases perfumed spirit, etc, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
D Balduino s—10 cases brandy, Kerrawalla Brothers.

From Trieste.

Amphitrite s—20 bales writing paper, Nuzerally Heptoolabhoy.
Vindobona s—1 hogshead brandy, Souza and Fernandez.
Marquis Bacquehem s—3 cases glassware, Hajee Hassum Ahmed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 8.

For Liverpool.

Hisponia s—25 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 6 bales silkwaste, Via Pia; 65 bales wool, R Dhunjee.

For London.

Thames s—34 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 8 bales hides and 12 cwt peacock feathers, J M Rehimtoola; 59 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 9 cases Indian tea, Grindlay Groom and Co; 18 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Pattel; 30 cwt gum, Jaitha Malsee; 161 cwt mother of pearl shells, M Lalljee.
Astrakhan s—501 cwt coir ropes and yarn, P Govindjee.

For Antwerp.

Sonneberg s—600 cwt musterseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 156 bales cotton fly, Girdhar Munjee; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

For Hamburg.

Sonneberg s—12 cases bristles, Steiner Hegerle and Co; 1,000 cwt ajmaseed, E D Sassooon and Co; 1,750 cwt wheat bran N Fatehally and Co.

For Havre.

Ville de Belfort s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 1 bale, carpets, Eugine Meiffre; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co: 38 cwt stones, E Abdoolabhoy; 38 cwt gum, John L Kirsten and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Alecto s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Giava s—50 tons old iron, C Baggiano; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers, 15,062 cwt linseed and 3,012 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 4,002 cwt linseed A [illegible]lascheck and Co.

For Hull.

Alecto s—5,748 cwt poppyseeds E D Sassoon and Co.

For New York.

Thames s—4 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee.

For Hongkong.

Bombay s—125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 125 cwt ooplete, and 50 cwt kadu kutki, M M Essabhoy.
Mirzapore s—13 chests opium, F C Keetha and Co; 5 chests opium, N J Abraham; 30 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 17 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 18 chests opium, M Byramjee; 19 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 26 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 13 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bombay s—100 bales twist, R Canjee and Co.
Mirzapore s—30 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 8 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 8½ chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 62 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 45 chests opium, N J Abraham; 11 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 14 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 10 chests opium, H Ramgopal.

For Kobe.

Kirkhill s—18 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 600 bales cotton, J Huribux.

A correspondent writes:—"Those who know how hard the F, G, H, Companies of the South Staffordshire Regiment worked during the recent Moplah outbreak, and with what short commons and rough treatment they cheerfully put up with, will be sorry to learn that no sort of compensation has been made to the men for wear and tear of clothing. The cost of extra rations received by them on certain occasions has even been stopped from their pay, while the officers occupying the dawk bungalows have been charged bungalow hire."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through these glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!!

MANDOLINES.—Mandoline Music, Mandoline Fittings and Strings.—S. ROSE and Co. hold the best selection in India. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced GRADUATE to take charge of a School. Apply, with testimonials to Secretary, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities, 18, Church Gate Street.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"P and O" SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,—10 Years Old. To be had of D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.—Recommended by the Medical Profession. D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SANDEMAN'S WINES.—INVALID PORT, Rs. 29 per dozen, D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, or TURNER, MORRISON and Co., Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. LORD SANDHURST, Right Worshipful Pro. Dist. Grand Master. E. C., M. W. Bro. J. W. Smith, Grand Master, A. S. F. I., Right Worshipful Bro. G. Owen Dunn, Depy. Dist. Grand Master, E. C., and other leading Brethren.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY.
GRAND MASONIC CONCERT.
MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND GOULD.
Assisted by Leading Local Amateurs (names to be announced later).
Doors open 8-45. To commence at 9-15, sharp.
Admission. Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.
Plan and Tickets at Soundy and Co.'s.
A portion of the Proceeds of this Concert will be devoted to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Building Fund.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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	Per doz. Qts. Cash. Rs.	a.
a Liebfraumilch, good wine for general use	20	8
a Laubenheimer, a sound, light breakfast or luncheon wine	22	0
a Niersteiner, 1878, dinner wine	26	8
a Rudesheimer, 1878, delicate dinner wine	30	8
a Hochheimer, a choice vintage wine, fine flavor	38	8
a Forster Freundstuck	50	0
a Rudesheimer Hinterhaus, 1884	66	0
Rauenthaler Berg, Auslese, 1874	96	0
Schloss Johannesberger, Cabinet, 1874	125	0
b Nonpareil, Sparkling, a dry wine; fine grape flavor	58	8
MOSELLES.		
a Brauneberger, 1878, a wine of fine flavor	27	8
a Still, Zeltinger, a capital luncheon wine	32	0
a Pisporter Auslese, a superior dinner wine of fine flavor	33	0
Berncastler Doctor, an old vintage wine	45	0
b Nonpareil, Sparkling, a dry wine; fine flavor of the Muscat grape	58	8

a Per case of 2 dozen Pints, Rs. 3 extra.
b Do. do. Rs. 4 do.

Special terms to Messes, Clubs and the Trade.

B. SMYTH & CO.,
12, BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-16th per cent. in Consols, at 113¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 120¼. Three and a-half rupee Securities were still quoted at 64¼. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. higher, at 31½d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 68¾ cents per lb., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., say to 102; with Paris Exchange on London still ruling at fcs. 25·16¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2d.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening, was 1,740,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week. Linseed was quoted yesterday at 32¾ per 416 lbs., business done, shipment and or next month to Amsterdam, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; and Surats and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 200 were East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for July shipment, and 3 39-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, yesterday, 7 7-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Cotton, while September and December Futures were 2 points lower, at 6·61 cents, and 6·59 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the ports were 2,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown betwee the arrivals in the three seasons respectively:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	500	1,100
Four days' do.	3,000	4,200	2,900
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,147,000	7,878,900	5,844,300

COTTON has been firm here in tone to-day at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and considerable purchases have again been made by local spinners, their takings amounting to 2,650 bales, composed of 650 Khangaum, at Rs. 181; 600 Bengal, at Rs. 155-67½; 500 Jalgaum, at Rs. 165½-70; 450 Indore, at Rs. 173; 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 178½; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 179; and 100 Barampore, at Rs. 178; exporters having bought only 600 bales, say 300 Broach, at Rs. 205; 200 Aumreli Ginned, at Rs. 194½; and 100 Morvi at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent by shippers to-day, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

SEEDS have been in small request for export on the basis of previous sales; but the tone of the market has been quiet.

The receipts of produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,074	bales.
Wheat	12,744	cwts.
Linseed	3,860	"
Rapeseed	6,290	"
Groundnuts	630	"
Castorseed	1,730	"
Rice	4,668	"

FREIGHTS have been firm to-day; and business for Dunkirk and Havre has been done at 7s per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has again been no business to speak of passing either way to-day, and we close at the same rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 2 5-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·49¼	"

with Credits quoted for the mail at 1s. 2 3-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 7-8 for cash, and 108⅞ for this month's account, and afterwards advanced in a rather active market to 109 and 108 13-16 in the two positions, respectively; but rates eventually left off as they had opened.

SHARES.—There has been very little movement in the market to-day, quotations showing an advance of Rs. 50 in Union Mills, Rs. 20 each in Britannia and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 each in Hindustan and Hope, Rs. 10 each in China and Swadeshi, and Rs. 5 in Jewraj Balloo, with a decline of Rs. 15 in Jubilee, Rs. 10 each in Queen, Western India, James Greaves, Connaught, Empress, and Howard and Bullough. Bombay and and Burmah are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second, Marcks and Co., Rs. 5, and Port Canning, Rs. 2½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	31½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 8.

The Orient line mail steamer Oratava, from Australia, arrived.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

279-95—M H Khan—(for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhoy vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Saklatwalla—Part heard.
545-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Payne G and S.
551-88—Hiralal and M—Cursondas Govindjee vs Vandravandas Purshotumdas and another—Muljee and R, and Little and Co.
385-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Chitnis M and M, In person, and Craige L and O.
571-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff, and S T Bastiwala.
423-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnabai vs Vissondas Ruttonchund—Little and Co.
505-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnadas Toolsidas vs L W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
698-83—M H Khan—Foozludin bin Cumroodin vs Aushabai and others—Crawford B and Co.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

146-96—Khunderao and S—Jairamdas Ganeshdas and another vs Gurmookhrai Ramshamal and another—M L Shroff—Part heard.
150-96—In person (a pauper)—Jainabi bin Sayad Boodin bin Sayad Hoosein vs Hawabai and others—In person—Part heard.
133-96—Chalk W and S—Khunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raoji and others—In person—Part heard.
214-93—Dikshit and D—Vithoba Soonder Babrey vs Succaram Heerjee—Part heard.
215-96—Tyabji D and Co—Balwantrao Harishunker and others vs Krishnarao Antoba Chimburker and orthers—Chalk W and S and Payne G and S
224-96—Bhaishunker and K—Morarji Anandji and others vs Haridas Virjee—Balkrishna V N K.
227-93—Mooljee and R—Waghjee Koreji vs Dhunbaijee—Pestonjee R and K.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
351-94—In person (a pauper)—Comabai vs Marwady Seil Joogtha and another—Payne G and S.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	333	9	532
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	26,77,841	62,91,354	1,10,637	90,79,882
Total for 25 weeks	27,76,841	64,47,354	1,14,637	93,38,832
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,844	2,72,064	—3,967	3,56,931
Per mile of Ry do.	193	590	—9	774
Total to corresponding date do.	26,37,637	76,80,839	82,888	1,04,01,254

Decrease for the week......Rs. 97,931
Ditto to date.................... " 10,62,422

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANNERMAN—July 4, at Harrington's Road, Chetput, Madras, the wife of Surg-Major W B Bannerman, I M S, of a daughter.
HINDS—July 4, at No. 231, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Hinds, of a daughter.
HOBART-HAMPDEN—June 29, at Naini Tal, the wife of A G Hobart-Hampden, Forest Service, of a son.
KAUNTZE—June 26, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut C R Kauntze, 5th M I, of a son.
NICHOLSON—July 2, at Hallacarry, Coonoor, Mrs A G Nicholson, of a son.
VOLKERS—June 16, at Simla, the wife of R C F Volkers, Examiner of Accounts, P W D, of a son.

DEATHS.

DICK—June 22, at Mussoorie, Mrs Louisa Dick, widow of General Alexander Dick, Bengal Army, aged 8? years.
SMITH—July 3, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Jessie Ann, wife of Maxwell Smith, of Hursingpore, Tirhoot.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

IT is startling to hear that the Government of India is anxious to introduce the rule of thumb in quasi-scientific guise in the minor operations of the administrative machinery in the Bombay and other Presidencies. But such is the case. It appears to have been represented to the Supreme Government that the use of finger-prints on the system which Mr. F. Galton has succesfully introduced in England—and we may add that Major Ferris introduced it into Kathiawar at least three years ago—is capable of being extended in many directions with great benefit to the public. In that suggestion we quite agree, and as we shall presently show, the process is of wide application, far beyond the limits of the public service, to which, doubtless by a slip of the pen, the notification of the Home Department would seem to restrict it. Three years ago when referring to the experiments in finger-craft in Kathiawar we gave the outlines of the system. The Government of India have, after taking time to consider the matter, followed our example, and furnished to all whom it may concern a brief account of Mr. Galton's method and the physical bases on which it rests. Mr. Galton gave evidence before a Committee appointed some time ago by the Home Secretary in London to enquire into the most effective means of identifying habitual criminals. The anthropometrical system which proceeds by recording careful measurements of the skull, the length of the middle finger and the foot, as practised for some years by Dr. Berton in Paris, is undoubtedly a highly effective means of identification. But it involves the necessity of providing certain instruments of precision, not always available, and skilled operators to apply them. Identification by finger-marks, and especially by thumb-marks, is believed by Mr. Galton to be nearly, if not quite, as effective, while it is certainly simpler in its application. It would appear that the method has been resorted to on the other side of India with satisfactory results long before Mr. Galton perfected it, and brought it into notice in England and described it to the Committee of experts. That body was so satisfied of its efficacy that they reported that "the finger-prints will afford in most cases the scientific proof of identity, and wherever the system is applied, will render a wrong identification practically impossible." Nature, possibly for purposes of identification, has imprinted on the fingers of every individual human creature a kind of private mark or tattooing, which is indelible, and is, besides, never reproduced in facsimile in the fingers of anyone else. It is a trade-mark which cannot be imitated or forged by the most ingenious. Nor can it be got rid of except by the amputation of the hand, or at all events of all five fingers. The bulb of the finger is covered to the tips by little ridges containing pores, all of them are more or less arched, but in different degrees owing to the nail which squeezes its ends downwards at the sides. At the top, the arches are nearly perfect; lower down they are less regular, and become flatter until they disappear near the joint, where the line is straight. But there is always an interspace between the lowest line, which is straight, and the first complete arch above it. In this interspace there is an independent scroll work of pores and ridges, which Mr. Galton calls the pattern, and divides into primaries—arched lines either upwards or downwards—whorls and loops. The loop would be a whorl if it were filled in. These peculiarities remain unchanged in each individual through life; even burns or blisters do not change or obliterate them, for they reappear when the injury is healed. The length and thickness of the lines vary with age and other physicial conditions, but the impression of the finger can always be recognised as that of the same individual.

For convenience of classification Mr. Galton sub-divides the three patterns into six, according to the slope of the lines, upwards or downwards. This gives six varieties, which are numbered from one to six. With a view to the identification of a criminal he takes an impression of six fingers. The number of each finger in a fixed order gives the numerical sign for each individual, and in this way the classification of the cards recording the finger-prints becomes simple, and is still further facilitated by the addition of any exceptional mark. Classification, however, is not necessary when it is a question of identifying an individual who claims to be entitled to a pension or the like. If his finger-marks have been kept as a record, a magnifying glass will always show their identity with the living finger. To take the marks a piece of glass with a little printing ink or even ordinary native ink, and a card or piece of white paper will suffice, care being taken that the film of ink on the glass be as thin as possible so as to avoid smudging. A somewhat more elaborate apparatus is recommended by the Home Secretary's Committee, but the *modus operandi* is the same. All that is necessary is that the five fingers shall be pressed down on the inked plate by the operator himself, and then pressed on the card or piece of paper. The identification by finger-prints has been used in combination with the anthropometric system used in Bengal by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Henry. The combination makes identification absolutely certain. The Registration Department in Bengal has used the finger-print system for the last two years. It is employed to secure the identification of principals and witnesses in the registration of deeds, and has helped to detect cases of personation. It appears to the Government that the system is capable of a much wider application in the Civil Department, as, for instance, for preventing personation of pensioners, specially females. In cases of doubt, applicants might be required to produce fresh impressions of their fingers for comparison with their standard prints kept in the Pension Offices. Such evidence would be convenient in the case of *purdah nashin* women, impressions of whose fingers could be obtained through their relatives. The system will be introduced experimentally in Lower Bengal for the identification of Government pensioners. It is suggested that it should also be utilised for the identification of the next-of-kin of Government servants, who should be required to have affixed to their service books the finger-marks of those whom they recognise as their heirs. Yet another use for finger-impressions is the identification of competitors at public examinations, so as to put a stop to the attempts at personation, which there is good reason to believe are more frequent than is generally supposed. It is even suggested that impressions might be taken of all candidates for the public service. This proposal is open to the objection that all candidates for public service should have clean hands, but then, no doubt, a judicious application of bingol would meet the difficulty. There is no reason why unforgable evidence of the same kind should not be affixed to all legal documents in the law courts.

A more singular suggestion is that emigrants should be invited to leave their finger-marks as proof of their identity. There would be an advantage in having irrefutable proof in cases of personation that certain individuals had left the country. The system was adopted three years ago with recruits for the Native Army, but it has been given up as superfluous, personation being unknown amongst the long-service men in this country. It is far otherwise in England, where it is estimated that from five to seven thousand men have duplicated themselves in the militia, the regiments of which are never all called out at the same time, apparently through fear that the fact would be made too painfully apparent. The finger-print combined with anthropometry is about to be introduced by the War Office to prevent the re-enlistment of deserters. It will also be utilised by the recruiting department to put a stop to deception by men who claim to be persons who have passed the doctor. All these purposes are official and appeal only to the official understanding. But it is obvious that identification by a living passport which cannot be falsified, or exchanged, lost or mislaid has many applications which must render it invaluable in literature, the arts, and in family life. The novelist who has long since exhausted the possibilities lurking in the strawberry on the left arm, must rejoice at the discovery of the real heir by an accidental finger-print on the hall table of the paternal house re-visited by the repentant prodigal in the guise of a loafer on the tramp. The fame of artists will no longer be at the mercy of fraudulent imitations duly certified by a counterfeit signature; the inimitable thumb-mark of the master will confound the impostor. In family life parents will be spared the anguish of doubt as to the authenticity of children who may have been changed at nurse by accident or design, by the simple precaution of having the finger-tips of the new-born infant duly impressed on the register of birth. In India, where husbands and wives are about to be separated for long periods by the journey home of the one or the other partners, the system will be of great use. In cases where identification is rendered difficult or doubtful by the process known as chanting or by its opposite; by a natural change in the colour of the hair from dark to light, or *vice versa*, the finger-print will clear up everything. A plate with the Galton-marks of six fingers carefully imprinted on the reverse would allay any suspicion of personation or imposture, and restore that feeling of perfect confidence without which matrimonial happiness can never be considered complete. Finger-prints will leave their mark on the book of time; a great future is before them.

* * *

As was to be expected, a great deal was heard at the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association in reference to the cotton trade with the Far East, and the probable effect thereon in the future of Japanese competition. In one year alone—1894—no less than 278,200 additional spindles were put up in Japan, and the rapid strides spinning is making in that country—which is geographically and climatically well suited to the industry—is amongst the most remarkable features of her development. So far India has not suffered to any great extent from this rivalry, for Japan has obtained more of the raw material from India than from any other country, taking from us forty per cent. of her total requirements. Of course, the trade in yarn and manufactured cotton goods to Japan has been greatly diminished, but the effect of her competition in these departments in China has not hitherto been felt. Indeed, during the year 1895, there was an increased demand for spinnings from China, a fact to which Mr. Cotton mainly attributed the success of the spinning mills during the year. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the trade with China is only now recovering the high water mark of 1892-93. In that year, however, the shipments were far in excess of actual requirements; and this fact, conjoined with the dislocation of exchange brought about by closing the mints, led to very bad trade in 1893-94. Indeed, the trade had been so overdone, that the cotton mills here entered into an agreement to work short time in order to effect a diminution of stocks and an increase of price in the yarn sent to China. But this method of controlling the market is no longer available, for, instead of being practically the only place of supply, Bombay has to contend with the competition, not only of Japan, but also of China herself. As Mr. Cotton pointed out at the Millowners' meeting, some half-million spindles have been erected in Shanghai and Japan, and, working day and night, will give a production of some twenty thousand bales a month. And yet during the first six months of the year the shipment from Bombay amounted approximately to 230,000 bales—a figure which, if the same rate of progress is continued, will mean an excess of shipments for the year over 1892, when 437,000 bales were sent to the Far East. That the ratio is likely to be maintained may be gathered from the fact that, as stated by Mr. S. M. Moses, most of the mills have sold their productions until the end of the year, and some as far as to March 1897. "We keep on sending to China as much yarn as we can manufacture," said Mr. Moses, "and still we cannot satisfy their insatiable appetite." It is said in some quarters that the animosities aroused between China and Japan by the late war, have led the Chinese to prefer to patronise the mills of Bombay rather than those of Osaka and Kobe. But John Chinaman thinks of his pocket before his sentiments, and if Japan can place a cheaper article on the market, now that freights have been raised, these considerations, which are believed by some observers scarcely to exist at all, would go to the winds. But the fact is that consumption in China and Japan is increasing to such an extent that, unless large speculative additions to spindles take place, Bombay will be able for years to come to hold her own in the Chinese markets. At the same time she should assiduously cultivate new markets in Africa and elsewhere, and should especially pay attention to the home demand. For, as Mr. Wacha pointed out, the more the mills by reason of increased home consumption become independent of China, the better will it be for the millowners and the nation at large.

* * *

ENDORSING our remarks on the invaliding and transport service, a well-known field officer and military critic further comments on the subject, and refers to the method of selecting officers for the Soudan expedition, which he considers stands out in strong contrast with that which controlled the choice of officers for the work at Chitral. The latter he considers were chosen from the staff, and were men of known efficiency, which was again proved during the expedition. For the Soudan a very junior colonel was chosen, who, although he had some experience in frontier expedition, had no experience of transport by sea. His staff officers were no better off. The departure from India was quite unnecessarily hurried. The ships, instead of being most carefully fitted with a view to monsoon weather, were only prepared for a fine weather cruise, but passed by the inspector as if all were right. The Brigadier-General, who might have been expected to look into this very important matter, and thoroughly satisfy himself that every horse and mule of his brigade was properly secured, made off to Suakin as if his men were already deployed for attack. The unfortunate No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery was hardly given time to breathe on arrival at Bombay. It was sent on board the Lawada as if it were wanted for immediate action. The mules were put three and three in partitions, which barely admitted of a man getting at them, in case one should fall down. The Lawada was no sooner out of the harbour than the weather freshened up, the hatches were batterred down, and the ship was in the thick of the monsoon. Mules went down by the score, and pitched from side to side with broken limbs. For three or four days the gunners and drivers were unable to attend to themselves, not to speak of the unfortunate brutes which had been so unsatisfactorily berthed in their stalls. The result was that when the Lawada got into the calmer waters of the Red Sea there were fifty-one mules dead, or so much injured that they had to be thrown overboard, and fifty more so wounded and cut up as to require a man apiece to dress their sores and look after them. All this misfortune might have been avoided had a little forethought and care been exercised in Bombay harbour, and the responsible officers would have gained more "kudos." Of all the troops the battery was the most important unit to have demanded attention. It appears that the misfortunes of the Lawada were not to end here. On arriving in sight of Suakin at nightfall she dropped anchor to await a pilot. In the morning a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy arrived to take her in, although any local Arab pilot would have sufficed. In a short time the ship was on a coral reef, where she remained for three days, after which delay she was taken into Suakin harbour without further accident. A sub-division of the guns was sent on to Tokar, and the rest of the surviving mules went to the sick lines at Suakin. There were thousands of mules, horses and bullocks shipped back from Abyssinia to Bombay without a mishap during the monsoon, and the number might have been sent to Suakin with equal freedom from casualty. But they were not, and our correspondent points out that it would not be a difficult matter to trace the disasters in the present campaign to their source.

* * *

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, after an investigation extending over three days, Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee and a Special Jury concluded the trial of William Brodie, a member of the Salvation Army, who was charged with murder, in having on the 26th May last, at Dhotra Budrook, in the Ahmednagar District, caused the death of one Malloo Roray, by shooting him with a revolver; also with putting certain persons in fear of death and grievous hurt in order to commit extortion; and with attempting to commit robbery. In the course of his summing up to the jury, the learned Judge pointedly noticed a remark which the counsel for the defence had made in connection with the prisoner's nationality. Mr. Rivett-Carnac had said that, as the prisoner was a Scotchman, and as the majority of the jury consisted of Scotchmen or Irishmen, he trusted that the prisoner would receive every consideration at their hands. His lordship said he felt sure that any such consideration of nationality would have no weight with the jury, and that they would judge of the case on its merits as they would judge of the case of any other prisoner, whatever his nationality. This was a very serious case of murder, and his lordship had no doubt that it would receive from the jury all the attention and care which its importance deserved, quite independently of the nationality of the prisoner. The jury after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty, by a majority of seven to two, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, with the knowledge that he would cause death; and they unanimously found him guilty of attempting to commit robbery. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 27th June, 1896, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 74,000 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,06,500. Other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 1,81,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 215-7-7. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 2,21,359-12-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 263 8-5.

THE fine improvement in the outturn of the Mysore gold mines is in keeping with the general advance that is being made in the discoveries of gold all over the world. Australia, we observe, reports another great find of gold in an auriferous mountain near Marysville. A party have been at work for nine months past on a spur of this mountain, and "fair gold has been obtained and tons of crushing stuff." "If," says the Melbourne *Age*, "the sandstone which comprises about nine-tenths of the entire mass is gold-bearing, as well as the mineral ore, the discovery is a valuable one, for there would, in that case, undoubtedly be a mountain of ore containing many millions of tons of stuff to operate upon. Vevy little prospecting has been done, and to test its value thoroughly much requires to be done." The Government Geologist recommends further exhaustive tests, for, he says, there is no doubt as to the auriferous character of the formation. A company, to be known as the Victorian Mount Morgan Company, has been formed to carry out the undertaking. It is not altogether known what is being done with all the gold being brought to light daily in all parts of the world. Of the vast quantities sent to England not more than a small fraction has been used for coinage purposes, and, making allowances for jewellers' purchases, it is said to be evident that much has gone to swell the store of bullion reserve.

THE following amendment to the Madras District Municipalities Act has been suggested to the Legislative Council and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill:—For sub-section (1) of Section 186 of the Madras District Municipalities Act as amended by the Legislative Council, substitute the following:—"The Municipal Council may, by general or special notice (a) direct the removal of prickly-pear growing within Municipal limits; (b) prohibit the planting of wild croton, prickly-pear, wattle, lantana, or other noxious vegetation; or (c) require the owner or occupier of any building or land, which is in their opinion in a filthy or unwholesome state, or which is overgrown with trees or with wild croton, wattle, lantana or other noxious vegetation, to cleanse, clear, or otherwise put the same in a proper state within a time to be specified in such notice."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER FIGHTING IN MATABELELAND.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Colonel Plumer's column attacked the Matabele on Sunday last, and after seven hours' fighting expelled them from their position, inflicting a loss of one hundred in killed; the loss on the British side being twenty-three killed and wounded.

The British also captured three thousand cattle and sheep from the enemy.

LATER.

Fuller accounts of the engagement fought by Colonel Plumer's column with the Matabeles on Sunday, state that the native position was very strong, and that the British were at first repulsed, but finally drove the enemy out.

The column is returning at Buluwayo.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

The vigorous action taken by the foreign Consuls is tending to produce a virtual truce in Crete.

CHOLERA IN THE SOUDAN.

Cholera has broken out among the Egyptian troops at Assouan and Korosko.

CHOLERA IN PRUSSIA.

Cholera has appeared at Dantzic.

HENLEY REGATTA.

The Leander Club eight has beaten the Yale University crew easily in the first heat in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley.

LI HUNG CHANG IN HOLLAND.

The Queen Regent of Holland has presented Li Hung Chang with the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion.

THE FRENCH INCOME-TAX BILL REJECTED.

PARIS, JULY 7.

The Chamber of Deputies have rejected the Income-Tax Bill of M. Doumer, Minister of Finance, by a majority of twenty-nine.

The Government made the matter a question of confidence.

JULY 8.

In view of the narrow majority in the Chamber on the Income-Tax Bill, it is probable that M. Meline will consent to modify the Bill taxing Rentes.

OPENING OF THE CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, JULY 7.

The Chicago Democratic Convention opened to-day.

Mr. Daniels, the Silverite nominee, was elected temporary President of the Convention by a majority of two hundred over Mr. Hill, the Goldite candidate.

JULY 8.

The Committee of the Chicago Convention have drafted a platform which is certain of adoption. It demands the free and unlimited coinage of Silver in the ratio of sixteen to one, and condemns the revival of the McKinley Tariff. The planks regarding Cuba and the Monroe doctrine are not yet settled.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The death is announced of Sir John Pender.

THE SUAKIN CHARGES QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

It has been decided not to send a further protest to the Secretary of State on the question of the Suakin charges. I hear, however, on reliable authority, that a telegram has already been sent deploring the decision of the Secretary of State and the India Council.

THE FOREIGN COLONY IN KABUL.

During the coming week the foreign colony in Kabul will be augmented by seven Europeans, specially selected for work in Kabul, under Sir Salter Pyne, by the Amir.

THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. O'Callaghan, as anticipated, will be offered the post of President, Cooper's Hill Engineering College, vice Sir Alexander Taylor.

THE EX-LAW MEMBER.

Sir Alexander Miller, the late Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, has betaken himself to Chamber practice in England. He is regarded, however, as likely to be the successor to the post of Master of Lunacy, an appointment he held before coming to this country, vice Mr. Francis William Maclean, Q.C., appointed Chief Justice of Bengal.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POONA, JULY 8.

The Bombay Legislative Council meeting will be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on the 4th August next.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst held a Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, this afternoon. A very large number of European as well as Native ladies and gentlemen assembled. The guests commenced to arrive soon after 5 o'clock, and were met at the entrance by Captains Heneage, Walton, Levett, and Gower, of the Government House Staff, and conducted to the reception room, where they shook hands with his Excellency. The Governor's Band was in attendance. Amongst those present were: The Rajahs of Limri and Akalkote; the Chief of Bhore; Generals Duncan, Gatacre, and Curteis; Colonels Grant, Godfrey, Whitby, Broadfoot, and Mackenzie; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee; Sir Jamsetjee; Lord Bishop of Bombay; Sir Readymoney; Sirdars Patnis and Raste; Hon'ble Messrs. Birdwood, Beatty, Spence, Kirkham, Ollivant, and Monteath; Mr. Crowe, and others. The guests began to depart after 6-15.

REVERSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the next English mail from his three months' furlough.

The Hon'ble Mr. Spence, who is acting for Mr. Nugent, will then revert to his substantive appointment of Commissioner, C. D., and Mr. Charles, who is acting for Mr. Spence, will revert to his appointment of Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Carmichael, who is acting for Mr. Charles, will return to Poona, to receive charge of his appointment as Assistant Collector from Mr. Pendse.

Mr. Mahadev Shridhar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Talegaon and Saswad, is promoted to First Class, and transferred to Sholapur.

Mr. Wagh, Acting Subordinate Judge of Wai and Medha, in Satara, is appointed in place of Mr. Shridhar.

THE YEOT RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

CONVICTION OF ANOTHER ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

Judgment was delivered, to-day, in the case against Wassudeo Khunderao, assistant station-master at Yeot, who was charged under Section 101 (clause c) of the Railway Act, with having negligently, on the morning of the 8th June, given "line clear" to the mail train without ascertaining that the whole of the goods train had arrived at his station, and thereby endangered the safety of passengers in the mail train, which collided with the rear portion of the goods train left behind through the uncoupling of the coupling chains at mileage 142. The magistrate, Mr. Pendse, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, holding that the act of the accused was a negligent one, and sufficient to endanger the safety of the passengers of the mail train.

DEATH OF MR. SWANN, C.I.E.

RANGOON, JULY 8.

A telegram received, to-day, announces the death, at Home, of Mr. G. J. Swann, C.I.E., the maker of the Irrawady Flotilla Company, and for many years its managing director. Mr. Swann, who was fifty-five years of age, was decorated with the Companionship of the Indian Empire for the services of the company to the Burma expeditionary force of 1885-86.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN RANGOON.

At a meeting of the Municipal Committee, a report on the electric lighting of rangoon was sent to a Sub-Committee for consideration.

MALKAPUR AND ITS CIVIL COURT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALKAPUR, JULY 7.

A meeting of merchants and money-lenders of the town was held yesterday evening, Mr. Vishnusa Balkrishnasa presiding. It was resolved that a representation will be submitted to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in respect of the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner, transferring part of the civil work of this court to Buldana, to the great inconvenience of the parties concerned.

EXHIBITION OF THE CINEMATOGRAPHE.

OWING to the good offices of a well-known Bombay resident, the public in this city are now having an opportunity given them to see the very latest photographic discovery utilised by the cinematographe. Messrs. Lumiere Brothers, who are on their way to Australia, are the exhibitors of this truly marvellous discovery, which enables a reproduction of human action to the life to be reproduced on canvas. The exhibition is held at Watson's Hotel, but owing to the smallness of the room, the operator is unable to have the instrument sufficiently removed from the canvas to make the figures life-size, and this has the further disadvantage that it makes the actors in each of the scenes move about rather too quickly. The views include the arrival of a crowded train at a railway station with all the animation and bustle that such an event presents; and the demolition of a wall—a work so realistic that the dust is seen to ascend in volumes when the wall finally totters and falls. "The Sea Bath" is another very good scene, the dashing of the waves upon the beach and the antics of the the boy bathers both being very realistic. But this is beaten by "Leaving the Factory," which brings a whole crowd of moving humanity on the canvas, and is without doubt the most realistic scene of all. "Ladies and Soldiers on Wheels" is a very vivid representation of the cycling craze, as it can be seen any day in Hyde Park. No one who takes an interest in the march of science should allow to pass by the opportunity that now presents itself to see the cinematographe, an invention which is attracting a great deal of attention at Home.

THE VALIDITY OF CHILD-MARRIAGES AMONG THE PARSEES.

THE question of the validity of child-marriages under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865 is likely to come up next week before the High Court in the case of Shirinbai Muncherji Bharucha vs. Khursetji Masalawala. The case was first heard about a couple of years ago before the Subordinate Judge at Broach, from whose decision there was an appeal to the District Court, and it is from the decision of the District Court that the case comes on appeal. The appeal involves very tough questions as to the construction of certain sections of the Act upon which a flood of light is shed by the learned and elaborate report of Sir Joseph Arnold, President of the Parsee Law Commission of 1865, and by the speeches of Sir Henry Anderson in the Supreme Legislative Council, while the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Bill was on the legislative anvil. This self same question was raised about six years ago in the case of Peshootan Hormasji Dastoor vs. Mehrbai, tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, but it is said to be the opinion of some of the distinguished members of the local bar that the decision of his lordship has not given anything like finality to the question. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji and Dinshaw, will represent the appellant, and Mr. Maneckshaw J. Taleyarkhan represents the respondent.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

THE Vaccination report published yesterday shows that in the city of Bombay the Compulsory Vaccination Act (No. 1 of 1877) has been in force for 18 years and is worked well, but proper accomodation is required. A table from which the subjoined is an extract shows the progress in the protection of infants during the last 20 years, the first two being before, and the last two after the introduction of the Act:—

Years.	Children available for vaccination.		Children under 1 year successfully vaccinated.
	Births minus deaths.	At the rate of 31 per 1,000.	
1876-77	7,287	19,977	9,840
1877-78	5,939	19,977	7,212
1894-95	7,607	25,474	14,355
1895-96	11,262	25,474	14,401

In the town of Karachi also, the Compulsory Vaccination Act (No. IV of 1879) has been in force for the last 16 years, and the table shows the yearly improvement. During the year under report 3,455 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated, the births minus deaths under one year of age being 3,244.

Years.	Children available for vaccination.		Children under 1 year successfully vaccinated.
	Births minus deaths.	At the rate of 31 per 1,000.	
1880-81	1,569	2,118	1,917
1894-95	3,180	3,261	3,310
1895-96	3,214	3,261	3,455

The Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Clarkson brings to the favourable notice of Government the tact and energy shown in the discharge of their duties by the supervising officers, Drs. Channer, Street, Dyson, Arnim, and Anderson, and Assistant Surgeon S. V. Kantak. Drs. Dyson and Arnim have shown increased results for the year in their districts, and Drs. Channer and Street are meeting with gratifying results in pushing vaccination with animal lymph. Assistant Surgeon S. V. Kantak and his staff have shown great zeal in coping with the large amount of work caused by the rush for vaccination and re-vaccination due to the prevalence of small-pox in Bombay. Dr. Street records that "Mr. Trimbak Anant, 1st Class Inspector, has retired after more than forty-two years of very meritorious service. His experience and advice will be a loss to the department. He was connected with the Vaccination Department in its infancy and did much good work in extending vaccination. He carried out the details of the introduction of animal vaccination in Poona City and Cantonment and also its extension for the first time with the rural districts of this Circle and of the Presidency, and this he did with much success."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 7.

10 p.m.	82·8

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	79·4
p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	84·2

NEWS OF THE [illegible]

THE Viceroy, Lady Elgin and family have moved from Simla to their country residence at Mushobra. The break in the rains will make the change a pleasant one.

LORD ELGIN'S third tour next autumn will be comparatively a short one, and the cold weather Session of Government in Calcutta will consequently open earlier than usual in December.

UMRA KHAN'S request for an interview with the Viceroy was naturally enough refused. His idea of his own impertance is somewhat exaggerated.

THE Commander-in-Chief will preside at Colonel Neville's lecture at the United Service Institution, Simla, on Friday, the 17th instant. The subject will be "Moral Influence in War."

IT has now been definitely decided not to replace the forty battery mules lost on the voyage to Suakim. The Indian brigade is plainly intended not to see any service, unless Osman Digma forces the fighting, which seems most unlikely.

WE have the best reason for stating that Mr. Balfour is one of the strongest opponents the Government of India have had in the Cabinet on the question of the expenses of the Soudan force, and his views are not likely to be modified. A debate on the whole subject will probably take place a few days hence, and if the Ministry choose they can of course carry the day in spite of public opinion in England and India. The only concession they are prepared to make is that if Indian troops remain at Suakim after December 31st the question of the expenses may be reopened.

AT the meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation on Thursday Dr. Sanders did not move the resolution standing in his name proposing the cessation of the Municipal subsidy towards cholera inoculation experiments in the city. A Commissioner drew attention to the fact that the Commissioners had recently addressed the local Government to ascertain whether the Government would continue its contribution on the understanding that the Municipality would allow a subsidy to the extent of half the present grant, and that no reply had yet been received to that reference. Dr. Sanders' motion was accordingly allowed to stand over until Government had communicated its views to the Commissioners.

IT is understood that the Madras Government contemplate addressing the Government of India on the subject of introducing some changes in the qualifications required of the First Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Courts. According to the amended Act under which these Courts are established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the First Judge must be a barrister-at-law, or an advocate of the Court of Session of Scotland, or an advocate of one of the Indian High Courts—which is practically equivalent to a Master of Laws of one of our local Universities. The other day the First Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court Mr. Michell, barrister-at-law, proceeded to Europe on leave. Almost about the same time the Second Judge, who was also barrister-at-law, resigned his position on the Small Cause Court Bench in order to take up the appointment of Government Pleader. The Third and remaining Judge is simply an officer who has been promoted from the subordinate Judicial Service and has no legal degrees, but has proved himself a very capable Judge. He however could not be appointed to the Acting First Judgeship owing to lack of the requisite qualifications. A young native lawyer, who is an advocate of the Madras High Court and who had just been appointed to the Small Cause Court Bench, was accordingly selected to act as First Judge, and thus passed over the head of the other Judge, who is an official of long standing and of much experience. To obviate incidents like this it was proposed that the Madras Government might move with a view to procuring some alteration in the qualifications prescribed for the first Judge. But before any change can be made, the Governments of Bengal and Bombay will doubtless be called upon to express their opinions, for all the Presidency Small Cause Courts exist under the same enactment, and any modifications of it will affect them all, unless of course the unusual procedure be adopted of providing specially for the Madras Court.

A CONTEMPORARY remarks that the case of the juvenile delinquent is beginning to attract in India the attention which it deserves. There is an old adage that "as the twig's bent the tree's inclined." Lord Eldon, when a boy, was caught stealing apples: and the Secretary to the Howard Association traces the reformation of the future Lord Chancellor to the fact that he was made over to his father for chastisement and was not sent to gaol. Be that as it may, there is no doubt an ordinary gaol is about the worst place possible for a child: and there is equally no doubt that the ordinary native magistrate fails to recognise this, and that rather than shock his own feelings by sentencing a boy to be whipped he will run the risk of doing him a lifelong injury by sending him for a lengthened period to gaol. The institution has done something towards providing a substitute for imprisonment: and we are glad to see that in the Reformatory Schools Bill it is proposed to extend to India some provisions similar to those which obtain at home under the First Offenders Act. In certain cases it is permissible to dismiss a juvenile offender on admonition, without imprisonment; and in other cases to release such an offender on probation of good conduct on his entering into a recognisance with or without sureties; and the securities would most generally be required from the parents or guardians of the boy. As the law stands at present, however, it would be well for magistrates to lay to heart the remark recently made by Mr. Lyall: "In the case of girl children a nominal sentence which does not involve actual entry into gaol will often be adequate: and boys can and should be punished with whipping, more or less severe as their condition permits. There can hardly ever be justification for sentencing little children, especially girls, to long terms of imprisonment for petty thefts."

THERE are, it appears, 37¾ miles of metalled roads in the Civil Station of Lahore and 20 miles in the City under the Municipality, of which nearly 14 miles were renewed during the year now under review, the expenditure being a little over Rs. 42,000 for the Civil Station and about Rs. 11, 500 for the City. It is intended that for the next three years a sum of Rs. 50,000 is to be made available for roads in addition to budget provision, and if the new Committee will loyally continue this policy, the old-standing complaint regarding the execrable condition of tho roads should soon be heard of no more. The purchase of the old Museum and its conversion into a market required altogether an expenditure of Rs. 30,000; and it is to be hoped the laying out of this large sum will be justified by the result, which seems a little doubtful at present. As regards the water-works, the daily average quantity pumped up was 978,375 gallons for a working day of 12¼ hours. The waste is still reported to be enormous, but apparently the Committee is helpless in the matter, contenting itself with blaming the owners of private connections, the fountains, washing, and worn-out and badly fitting stand-posts, which the Committee is unable to replace for want of funds, although it turns a profit of nearly Rs. 1,500 from water sales. Complaints of insufficiency of the water-supply are increasing, but the Executive Engineer, estimates that to meet the growing demand, the whole system must be remodelled at a cost of two lakhs, which the Commitee must either borrow or ask Government for. To the important subject of drainage two insignificant paragraphs are devoted. Some sort of drainage project for the City and Anarkali is being hatched, and we must take what consolation we can find from the Chairman's opinion "that it will, as at present proposed, be half done and remain incomplete."

THE Reichstag, on June 16, read the new Army Bill a third time without discussion.

AT Teheran, on June 12, Ali Mirza Itezad es Sultaneh, Governor of Azerbaijan, and eldest son of the Shah, was proclaimed Vali Ahd, or Persian heir apparent.

[illegible] care on the part of the editors [illegible] of India might easily take high [illegible]ic paper, exclaims the *Pioneer*. It is [illegible]mour of the jests is somewhat subtle, not [illegible]eived by the careless reader and possibly [illegible]conscious. The favourite form of joke is to app[illegible] to give some concession while in reality doing nothing of the sort. A good example is to be found in the *Gazette* for 22nd June 1895 where on page 563 we read that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum to officers of what was formerly termed the Uncovenanted Service, who have held for three years the post of Surveyor-General *inter alia*. Turning to page 565 we find that the post of Surveyor-General is scheduled as reserved for Military Officers! The whole of the Resolution reads like a practical joke, as several of these favoured appointments are practically, if not avowedly, reserved from the reach of an "Uncovenanted" official.

CAPTAIN COSENS, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, who broke his collar-bone on the 10th of last month when riding near the rifle range at Wellington by his horse falling is now nearly well. Captain Cosens walked a distance of nearly a mile and a-half in his crippled condition before his injury could be attended to.

THE Rev. H. Whitehead, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, was one of the chief speakers at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held in London the other day. He was able to speak with confidence of the work now being carried on in Calcutta, and indeed in Bengal generally, and the remarkable progress that is being made. Mr. Whitehead remarked that the Church had a tremendous task in India, but that the real work that lay before it was of a different kind. He reckoned the progress by the number of converts made, whereas the real work was to build up and strengthen, rather than to increase, the Native church.

MARIE CORELLI'S new volume of short stories will be issued, under the title of "Cameos," by Messrs. Hutchison and Co. The publishers say that they have received orders for no less than twenty-two thousand copies in advance. Mr. G. H. Edwards has designed the frontispiece. Mr. John Macqueen will publish on the 30th a book by the Rev. J. H. Crawford, F.L.S., entitled "The Wild Life of Scotland." The book will have numerous illustrations by Mr. John Williamson.

THE correspondent at Gothenburg of the "Vossische Zeitung" gives an interesting account of the departure of the Andree expedition. He says: "About 50,000 people were at the harbour, and crowds even stood on the rocky hill overlooking the water. The Virgo was dressed with innumerable flags, among them some silk ones presented by ladies. The harbour was full of boats, which followed the Virgo when she started; the occupants of the boats cheering lustily. Gothenburg is very generous to scientific exploration. On the occasion of the great festival in honour of the Andree expedition, Freiherr Dirkson remarked that if Andree ever made up his mind to undertake an expedition to the South Pole, he (Dirkson) would not let him knock at his door in vain."

MR. A. USHER, distiller, Edinburgh, has intimated his intention of presenting a town-hall to the city, at an expenditure of £100,000.

SIR GEORGE STOKES and Dr. Carl L. Griesback, Director of the Geological Survey of India, have been elected honorary members of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

THE volume on William the Silent, which is to appear in Messrs. Macmillan's new series, "Foreign Statesmen," is to be written by Mr. Frederic Harrison. To Dr. Bright, of University College, Oxford, has been assigned the volume on Maria Theresa; and to the Countess Cesaresco that on Cavour. Mr. P. F. Willert is to write on Mirabeau, Mr. G. W. Prothero on Louis XI., and Mr. H. O. Wakeman on Louis XIV. Mr. Bury, Professor of Modern History in Dublin University, who edits this new series, will contribute the volume on Catherine II.

MRS. HUMPHRY, who is better known as the lively and entertaining "Madge" of "Truth," has written a new cookery book to which she gives the title "Cookery up to Date" (Chapman and Hall). The writer does not profess to have written an exhaustive treatise on the culinary art. Her modest claim is that she has given "a few recipes" collected during many years' practical experience. Housewives will derive profit and instruction not only from these recipes, but from the general words of advice accompanying them. While by no means averse to what used to be called "French kickshaws" by those who had no taste for anything but plain roast or boiled, Mrs. Humphry puts in an earnest plea for simplification even of the most costly dishes. Why, as she asks, should people boil down a couple of fowls for spring soup when stock is at hand that will answer just as well? And why should mutton cutlets, for instance, be served up with a sauce made from beef? To mix the flavours of meats in this way is barbaric, and it was this tendency in all probability that led *Punch's* pampered footman to wish that "some new animal was invented."—Another new work on the same subject bears the rather strange title "A Younger Son's Cookery Book," and is said to be by A Younger Son's Daughter. (R. Bentley and Son.) The author, it seems, has had specially in view the sad case of those unhappy people who, as she says, have to content themselves with "three or four servants instead of twenty or thirty." Evidently life on such terms is hardly endurable, but there is just a gleam of hope for such unfortunates, who may here find how to make nice little ragouts and fricasses at an expenditure commensurate with their beggarly means.

Every now and then (remarks the *Jewish Chronicle*) there crops up in the newspapers—especially those of the *Notes and Queries* type—an inquiry with regard to the identity of a certain Benjamin Disraeli, who lived in Dublin during the latter years of the last, and the early years of the present, centuries. Some curious particulars of this gentleman's transactions as a lottery-ticket vendor have lately been published—not for the first time—by the *Irish Times*. This Benjamin Disraeli, who is said by Mr. T. P. O'Connor to have been an uncle of Lord Beaconsfield, was a public notary, Lottery Office keeper, and a member of the Dublin Stock Exchange He lived at 105, Grafton-street, Dublin, and seems to have made a fortune early in life, for he retired from business before 1811, built himself a fine residence at Beechey Park, Co. Carlow, and was High Sheriff of the county when he died, aged forty-eight, in 1814. If the exact date of his birth were known, the legend of his relationship to his namesake, Lord Beaconsfield, could be tested. The facts, so far as they are known are not unfavourable to Mr. O'Connor's theory. Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of Lord Beaconsfield, married his second wife, Sarah Villareal de Seyprut, on May 28th, 1765. By this marriage he had a son, Isaac, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature," who was born in May, 1766. There is no record of any other son of Benjamin Disraeli; but it is not a little curious to notice that if he had a second son, say in May, 1767, the date would agree with the record on the Dublin Disraeli's tombstone that he was forty-eight—or rather in his forty-eighth year—in August, 1814. On the other hand, it is strange that there is no record of his birth in the Bevis Marks registers, where the birth of Isaac Disraeli in 1766 is duly recorded. It is also to be noted that at the time of his death Benjamin Disraeli the elder was still alive—he died in 1816—and it is not customary among Jews to name children after a living grandfather. The custom is not very strictly observed at the present day, but a century ago it was scrupulously respected, especially among the Sephardim. That their should have been two Benjamin Disraelis in the British Isles at the same time is not extraordinary. "Le nom de famille Israel," wrote Isadore Loeb some years ago, "est, ou au moins etait, assez repandu a Venise. It is so even now, and not only in Venice, but throughout the Jewries of southern and eastern Europe. A recent Todes-Nachricht in the *News Freie Presse* contains, for example, the names of Mosco Disraeli, Rosa Disraeli, Mitzi Disraeli, Paula Disraeli, Alexander Disraeli, and Abram Disraeli, all members of the Turco-Israelitish Congregation at Vienna.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Cororation was held, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar in the chair. There were also present: Mr. S. Rebsch; Mr. R. H. Vincent; Professor O. V. Muller; the Hon'ble Abdulla M. Dharamsi; Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla; K. M. Shroff; K. N. Kabraji; Harkisondass Narotumdass; Dr. N. N. Katrak; and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE TEMPORARY BHULESHWAR MARKET.

The Committee recorded letter to the acting Secretary, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that the lease of the temporary Bhuleshwar market at Pinjrapole expired on the 30th ultimo, and that the Pinjrapole Committee had agreed to extend it on the same terms as before till the completion of the new market, provided that three months' previous notice to vacate the premises was given them. Adding that the conditions had been accepted and the extention sanctioned. Provision for the rent up to the end of February had been made in the current year's budget.

WATER MAIN IN PURBHADAVIE ROAD.

The Committee considered letter to the acting Secretary, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, asking sanction to enter the name of Messrs. Littlewood, Pallonji & Co. in the contract sanctioned under the Committee's resolution, dated 11th December 1895, for laying a 12-in water main in Purbhadavie Road, instead of that of Messrs. Littlewood and Pallonjee. Adding that, while preparing the contract and in filling up the bill of quantities, the item of taking up 3 liens of the existing 4-in pipes in new Purbhadavie Road, and carting the pipes and fittings so removed to Chinchpokli stores, and there unloading them, was included. This item amounts to Rs. 1,406-4-0, which, with the contract sum already sanctioned, makes up a total of Rs. 4,039. Further stating this item was included in the contract before the word of removal was sanctioned by the Corporation, but, as it has since been sanctioned, the Commissioner requests sanction to its retention in the present contract.

The necessary sanction way given.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

ALLEGED FALSE REGISTRATION.

MR. W. WEBB, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which Namibai, a Hindu widow, Cowasji Pestonji Auklesaria, and Keroba Atmaram were charged at the instance of Mr. M. V. Gadgil, Sub-Registrar of Bombay, with contravening section 82 of the Registration Act. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, while Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

In delivering judgment, Mr. Webb said: The accused in this case are charged—No. 1 with contravening section 82 (c) of the Indian Registration Act by false personation; No. 2 with contravening section 82 (d) and with abetment of offences under that section of the Act; and No. 3 with contravening clauses (a) and (d) of that section of the Act and with abetment. The property, the deed of conveyance of which the accused are charged with having made in connection therewith by false statements before the Registrar, belonged to the father-in-law of No. 1, who died leaving it to his sons, and eventually the property came into the possession of No. 1 and the co-wife, named Chimnabai, who later on died, leaving No. 1 in possession of the property, and on her arranging for disposal of the property to No. 2 accused, she makes statements calling herself Chimnabai, and when objection was raised, another document was prepared in which she calls herself Namibai, which, as is stated in evidence for the prosecution, is her real name. Evidence, however, has been given in her behalf showing that the real name is Chimnabai, and according to custom on her marriage the name of Namibai was given to her by her husband. On these acts of accused No. 1 at the Registrar's office she is charged with contravening clause (c) of section 82 of the Indian Registration Act, and Nos. 2 and 3 with contravening clause (d) and clauses (a) and (d) respectively of the same section of the Act, and with abetting No. 1. The prosecution, as would appear from the evidence, is prompted by relatives, who are anxious to have a share in the property to be transferred to them. The people are all of ignorant class, and I cannot come to the conclusion that No. 1 acted knowingly or with the intention of contravening section 82 clause (c) of the Indian Registration Act. She was in possession of the property, had nothing to gain by intentionally personating herself falsely, and nothing to lose by not doing so. However, being an ignorant woman, she goes to the Registrar and gives the name as she is told to do. She cannot, as far as I can understand the custom of the Hindus with respect to this change of names on the marriage of their females, be said to have given a wrong name when she called herself Chimnabai, on first appearing at the Registrar's office, but an objection being made to this name, what was more natural for her than to believe that she must use the last name she is known by. The evidence does not, in my opinion, warrant a conviction, and my remarks apply to the charge against all accused. The case is dismissed, and accused are acquitted.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.

A REVIEW of the Annual and Periodical Reports of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 was issued yesterday in the form of a Government resolution. It is shown that the number of boys admitted into the Reformatory during the period under report was 146 as compared with 144 in the previous biennial period. Of these, 134 were sent by the Presidency Magistrates and 12 were apprenticed by private persons. The monthly average number of inmates was 195 and 184 in 1893-94 and 1894-95 respectively, as compared with 197 in 1891-92 and 192 in 1892-93.

Of the 134 boys sent by the Presidency Magistrates, the majority had been convicted of petty thefts, while 11 had been abandoned by their parents. The decrease in the number of boys apprenticed by private individuals from 23 in the preceding two years to 12 in the years under report is explained to be due to the high rate of maintenance charges, Rs. 9 per month for each inmate, which, however, it is observed, the Committee have since found it possible to reduce to Rs. 6 with favourable results.

The conduct of the boys continued to be satisfactory. There were 48 cases of misbehaviour, as against 44 in the previous two years.

During the period under review the number of escapes was the same as in the previous two yars, namely 17. In three cases, the escapes were from the Reformatory itself, and the remainder were from places of employment outside the Reformatory premises. Eleven of the boys who escaped were recaptured.

The health of the boys during the period under report was satisfactory, the daily average number of sick boys being 26. Nineteen cases were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment and one of these proved fatal. One boy met with a serious accident in a mill owing to his own carelessness which resulted in his death on the spot.

The various forms of employment provided for the boys were generally the same as in past years. The number of boys sent to work in the mills at the close of the year 1894-95 was 82, as against 90 at the close of 1892-93. The number of boys employed on handicrafts in the Institution was 77.

The examination reports show that the progress of the boys in elementary education and in the various trades taught to them was satisfactory. In accordance with the suggestion recorded by Dr. A. W. Thomson, Professor of Engineering in the College of Science, Poona, Committee, on finding that the Institution, instead of maintaining its original position as a technical school for the training of juvenile offenders, was fast becoming a large Coach Factory for the execution of private orders for work, have limited the work admitted into the workshops, with a view to ensuring that the boys shall thus have the requisite opportunity for receiving graduated instruction in the particular trades which they are taught. The Inspector-General of Prisons agrees that the step was desirable and the Governor in Council will await its results.

The total recepts of the Institution for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 46,169 and Rs. 43,839, respectively, whereas in 1891-92 and 1892-93 the receipts were Rs. 48,690 and Rs. 47,638. The decrease, it is explained, was due chiefly to the reduced amount of maintenance charges drawn from the Accountant General consequent upon the decline in the number of boys committed to the Reformatory by the Magistrates, but this explanation is not supported either by the actual amounts of such receipts as shown in the report or by the number of boys committed to the Reformatory by the Magistrates. The decrease appears to be attributable rather to the absence in 1893-94 and 1894-95 of any receipts equivalent to the receipts of the unspent balance of the contribution towards the new workshops in 1891-92 and the deposits on account of tenders for the supply of rations in 1892-93. The total expenditure in the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 81,955 against Rs. 96,794 for the preceding two years.

During the period under report 153 boys, as against 179 in the two previous years, were discharged from the Reformatory. Of these, one was released on the third day after his admission. Regarding the other 152 boys the following is stated to be the latest information:—47 follow the trades taught to them at the Institution; 36 live by honest means; 34 have gone to their native country; 21 are residing with their parents; 2 are in Jail; 3 have been recommitted to the Reformatory; 5 are without occupation; and of 4 the whereabouts are not known.

From the above statement it appears that, of the total number discharged, two were subsequently sent to Jail, as compared with eight during the two previous years.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee and a special jury:—

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SALVATIONIST.—CONVICTION OF THE PRISONER.

William Brodie, a member of the Salvation Army, was charged with murder, in having on the 25th May last, at Dhotra Budrook, in the Ahmednagar District, caused the death of one Malloo Roray, by shooting him with a revolver; also with putting in fear of death in order to commit extortion; with putting in fear of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion; and with attempting to commit robbery. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac defended the prisoner. Several Salvationists were present at the trial. The following gentlemen were empannelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Rivers G. Currie, Foreman.

Mr. G. M. Wilson.
„ J. Jackson.
„ J. K. Moir.
„ J. P. Chrystal.
Mr. J. A. Jeffrey.
„ Shapurjee D. Dallas.
„ F. A. Prevost.
„ R. A. English.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said there could be no doubt that the death of the man Mulloo was caused by a bullet wound. Even supposing that the prisoner intended to shoot the patel, but instead of the patel shot Mulloo, he would be equally guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. Referring to the visit of the prisoner's wife to the village on the 13th May, the learned counsel said that what occurred to her was no defence whatever on the part os the prisoner. The vaccinator informed the patel that certain objectionable persons had come to the village; and it was the patel's duty, under Act 8 of 1867, to make due enquiries as to who the visitors were. The learned counsel asked the jury to infer that the excuse put forward by the accused that he carried the revolver to protect himself from dacoits was an after-thought, for the evidence did not show that there were any dacoities committed in the district. There was no reason at all why Anandrao should not have been called on the part of the prisoner to support his line of defence. It was perfectly clear from the document put in that the prisioner went to the village for the special purpose of exacting a fine from the villagers, as a sort of compensation for the insult offered to his wife. The story told by the witnesses corroborated by the other circumstances of the case. Of course, in the case of ignorant villagers, there were some slight discrepancies, but the main story remained unshaken. The story told by the men was entirely consistent with the story told by the prisoner himself. It was further strengthened by the deposition of the deceased Mulloo; and it could not possibly be supposed that Mulloo had been tetored by the police. There was no reason, said the learned counsel, why Anandrao was not called. Either it was supposed that he would not now assist the prisoner, or that he could not stand the cross-examination in court. It could not be said that the prisoner had suffered any injuries at the hands of the villagers. There was a slight scratch below his right eye, and he was able to ride several miles to Parnair. All that the villagers did until the arrival of the police was to detain him at the chowry without doing him any injury. On the other hand, it was in evidence that prisoner had inflicted severe injuries upon Kundoo, who had received a wound in the head and several wounds on the back of the hand which the prisoner inflicted with the butt-end of the pistol. The jury must remember that the story told by Mulloo was told immediately after the occurrence. The only way in which the present charge of murder could be reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was under two exceptions of the Penal Code, that is under the section relating to grave and sudden provocation, and under another section relating to a murder committed by mistake. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, although no formal charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder had been made, the jury would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty on that charge, or under the charge of causing death by doing a rash and nigligent act. With regard to the second charge, the learned counsel said the prisoner made a dishonest attempt to extort Rs. 25 from the poor villagers; and the evidence was quite abundant to prove that charge. Mr. Lang was sure the fact that the prisoner was a Salvationist would not influence the minds of the jury, and that they would return a verdict such as would be justified by the evidence.

Before addressing the jury, Mr. Rivett-Carnac asked his lordship to rule that the charge of extortion had not been proved, and must be withdrawn from the consideration of the jury.

His lordship: You had better address the jury.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in summing up the evidence, read the sections of the Penal Code relating to murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and urged that the prisoner's offence, if any, fell under neither of those sections, nor under the section relating to doing a rash and negligent act, because the act was a pure accident as stated by the prisoner, and the pistol had gone off accidentally. It could not be said that the prisoner had done the act with the intention to cause death, or with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death. The law laid it down that culpable homicide was not murder if the man did the act in self-defence believing his own life to be in danger, Mr. Rivett-Carnac read and commented upon the other exceptions mentioned in the section relating to murder, and argued that, under the circumstances, the prisoner must be acquitted of the charge of murder. The prisoner had distinctly stated that, seeing himself in danger from the crowd of villagers pressing upon him, he took out the pistol and pointed it to the ground with a view to frighten the men. The admissions made by the prisoner, said the learned counsel, were corroborated to a certain extent by the evidence for the prosecution. The reason the learned counsel had not called Anandrao was that his learned friend the Advocate-General might not have the last word to address to the jury, and not because he was afraid that Anandrao would not support the prisoner's statements. Mr. Lang was, therefore, wrong in assuming that he forbore from calling Anandrao from the fear that he could not stand the cross-examination. According to the story for the prosecution, there were only four persons present at the time of the occurrence, the patel, the kulkarnee and the two Mahars. The stories told by these men were most conflicting, and it would be difficult for the jury to say which of the statement was credible Mr. Rivett-Carnac read the evidence and pointed out the discrepancies and inconsistencies that were apparent upon the face of it. The learned counsel argued, therefore, that the serious charge of murder much fail. Coming to the charge of extortion and attempting to commit extortion, the learned counsel read the sections relating thereto, contending that the evidence did not support the charges framed by the Clerk of the Crown. There was not a particle of evidence to show that any threat was held out by the accused to extort money. The leasned counsil cited from the notes and illustrations in Starling's Penal Code in support of his contention. In the proclamation itself, which was read out, no threat whatever was held out. It said that if the fine was not paid at once, some steps would be taken thereafter. With these observations, the learned counsel left the case in the hands of the jury, not doubting they would find that none of the charges had been established.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, explained the distinction between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Before colling the jury's atttention to the evidence his lordship stated briefly what the case for the prosecution was. The prisoner went to the village on the 25th May last to demand a fine for the insult that had been offered to his wife; and there was an altercation extending over about half an hour. The patel and the kulkurnee refused to pay any fine; and the prisoner took out his pistol and fired at the patel but shot the accused. If the prisoner deliberately took out his pistol with the intention to shoot the patel, but shot the deceased, he would be equally guilty of murder. If he had no intention to kill, he would not be guilty of murder. The prisoner stated that he took out the pistol merely to frighten the villagers, who were pressing upon him. The act of pulling out the pistol could not be said to be merely a rash and negligent act; it was something more, for it was a deliberate act. With regard to the charge of extortion, the learned counsel for the defence had argued that there was no extortion, for no money was delivered, and there was, therefore, no complete offense of extortion. If the jury, however, thought that there was no attempt to extort the money, they were at liberty to find the prisoner guilty of committing the attempt to extort. With regard to the last charge of robbery, his lordship said robbery was accompanied either with theft or extortion. Here there was no theft; but if the jury thought the intention of the prisoner was to extort the money, and he took out the pistol to enforce his demand, the prisoner would be guilty of attempted robbery. The jury had to find whether, in regard to any of the charges, the evidence called by the prosecution was sufficient to sustain the charge. They had to see to the evidence as a whole, bearing in mind the observations made by the learned counsel for the defence. His lordship then read the evidence with comments upon portions of it. Referring to the patel's evidence, his lordship said the jury should see whether the prisoner took out the pistol in his own defence against the crowd that was pressing upon him or whether he intended to fire it in order to extort the money. There was one circumstance worthy of the serious attention of the jury, namely that the ponies suddenly moved as the prisoner was about to fire. The prisoner explained that the ponies were frightened by the pressing crowd; and the jury should consider how far that explanation was consistent with the circumstances of the case, or whether the ponies were frightened by some other cause, such as the click of the pistol or something else. As to the subsequent shots, the jury should see whether they were fired after the prisoner turned his back to ride away, as the prosecution alleged, or whether what the prisoner stated was the truth. According to the witnesses for the Crown, there was no crowd of villagers whatever during the altercation, and the crowd must have existed only in the prisoner's imagination. The jury should see which was the true version. They should also see how far the statement made by the patel and others was consistent with the deposition of the deceased. His lordship read the deposition. The remark attributed by the deceased to the prisoner, that no provision had been made for his food and drink, and that therefore the villagers were fined Rs. 200, formed no part of the case for the prosecution or the defence. It was possible that the Mamlatdar or the translator might have mistaken what the deceased had stated. The statement was exceedingly short and was not very accurate. It was for the jury to say what weight should attach to it. Was it probable that a man in the state in which the deceased was at the time, was likely to make a false statement and place in peril the life of a fellow-creature thereby? With regard to Anandrao, the man who accompanied the accused, and who carried out his bequests, his lordship remarked that, in the ordinary course of things, he was a witness who ought to have been called. It was no part of the business of the prosecution to call him. He would have been a very valuable witness, and would have corroborated the story for the defence, if it was a true one. With regard to the right of reply, that was a small matter compared with the value of the evidence which Anandrao would have given. Reading the statement made before the court by the prisoner, his lordship remarked that the prisoner admitted having authorised the reading of the document by Anandrao to the villagers. It purported to have been issued by high authority, and was styled a "Government record" at the beginning and at the end of it. It was indeed an extraordinary document, by which the prisoner notified that he had come to levy a fine of Rs. 200, reduced afterwards to Rs. 25. Prisoner said he had taken a revolver with him for his own protection, for he had heard of several cases of dacoity in the district. He said he saw a crowd of people, numbering about fifty. His lordship observed that it was for the jury to consider how far this was consistent with the truth. Prisoner admitted having taken out his pistol, and this had a material bearing upon the charge; and the jury should see whether, at the time, the prisoner drew out the pistol in his defence. He said he had done nothing; that the people pressed upon him and tried to push him off his horse. The jury should consider whether, from their experience, considering that prisoner was a member of the ruling race, it was probable that without any fault of his, a crowd of natives were likely to assault a European? The jury should consider whether, if nothing occurred after the reading of the paper, it was probable that the accused would be assaulted. If nothing was said after the reading of the paper, if no money was demanded, why should the prisoner be assaulted! The prisoner said the second shot was fired on account of the crowd, and that it struck a high mud wall. The remaining three shots were fired, the prisoner said, at the chowry. If he really aimed the shots at the villager it was for the consideration of the jury whether they would not have wounded some of them. Prisoner said he discharged all the bullets. On the other hand, there was evidence to show that one had not been discharged. It was for the jury to take into their serious consideration the points which his lordship said he had placed before them. If there was no intention or knowledge on the part of the prisoner that he would cause death, he was not guilty of murder, but guilty of a sash and negligent act. If it was a pure accident, the prisoner would not be guilty of murder. The counsel for the defence had remarked that, as the prisoner was a Scotchman, and as the majority of the jury consisted of Scotchmen or Irishmen, he trusted the prisoner would receive every consideration. His lordship felt sure that any such consideration of nationality would have no weight with the jury, and that they would judge of the case on its merits as they would have judged of the case of any other prisoner, whatever his nationality. This was a very serious case of murder, and his lordship had no doubt that it would receive from the jury all the attention and care which its importance deserved, quite independently of the nationality of the prisoner.

The jury, after a consultation of about half-an-hour, by a majority of seven to two, found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, with the knowledge that he would cause death; and they unanimously found him guilty of attempting to commit robbery.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority; and in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, the jury have by a majority found you guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but with the knowledge that you would cause death. They have unanimously also found you guilty of attempting to commit robbery. In this case the act of which you have been found guilty is of a grave character, but not associated with those sordid motives ordinarily actuate such offences. I shall take that fact into consideration in this matter. But at the same time it must be remembered that you deprived an innocent man of his life, a man who had done you no wrong. I cannot, therefore, pass upon you a less sentence than that of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The prisoner, who seemed to be affected by the sentence passed upon him, was then removed from the dock.

There being no other case for trial, the third Criminal Sessions were dissolved.

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.

THIS institution has issued an appeal to the general public to assist in the building of a Home for the poor.

The text is follows:—This charitable institution was started in Bombay in 1869, with the object of helping in a suitable way, such of the poor, without distinction of caste, colour or creed, as owing to age, indigency, infirmity or deprivation of working members of the family, have been reduced to a truly wretched state, providing them with such succour in kind and money as their conditions require, after instituting a careful inquiry into the circumstances of each case. During the last quarter of a century and more, the Society with the help of its members, friends and benefactors, has done a great deal of good to a large number of poverty-striken people scattered all over Bombay, and it is pleasing to state here that the claims of the poor have been fully recognised by the charitable public, who have never been found wanting in active and generous sympathy, for, without their co-operation the Society's humanitarian work would have become paralysed—a misfortune which would be fraught with the most serious and deplorable consequences to the poor. The Society is under the patronage of his Grace the Most Revd. D. Antonio Pedro da Costa, D.D., Archbishop "ad honorem" of Cranganor and Bishop of Damaun, and has under its protection a comparatively small fraction of the poor on account of insufficiency of funds, and it is unable to extend its protection to a greater number of the mendicants, crowds of whom are to be seen in the different parts of this city.

The reason, for issuing this appeal to the general public, is to approach those who are not aware of the existence of this charitable institution and to supply a long-felt want for the welfare of the poor. It is this: The managing committee have in consideration a scheme to build a home of its own or hire one, where the poor who receive the doles of the Society could be accommodated and looked after, both for their temporal and spiritual welfare, and eventually educate them by placing means of self-subsistence in the hands of the poor themselves. To accomplish this "desideratum," the Society begs the support of the general public and particularly of the Portuguese communities of Bombay and elsewhere as well as the several Goan clubs to contribute as much as lies in their power towards the realization of the scheme.

In conclusion, we, the members of the managing committee of this Society, feel quite confident that this "Appeal" will meet with a generous response from the public, by sending donations, and, that a great many of our countrymen and others will enroll themselves as honorary members by paying monthly subscriptions, by which the Society will be enabled to take under its benign protection an increased number of poverty-stricken humanity.

Any donation, however small and insignificant, cast-off clothes, etc., will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Address—Cavel, No. 158, M. P. DeMello, President; New Sonapoor, No. 1, C. D. C. do Rozario Mello, Treasurer; Takwadi, No. 22-23, J. S. Fernandes, Secretary.

N.B.—Communications may be addressed to any of the three above signatories or to care of Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brothers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S APPROVAL.

We approve and highly applaud this idea, with our earnest desires that it will be well received by the public, all those who subscribe in whatever form being highly acceptable in the sight of God.

† ANTONIO,
Archbishop of Cranganor and Bishop of Damaun.

THE FRERE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to ask the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer of our Municipality to inspect the portion of this road approaching and leading to Mazagon, and they will, I feel sure, at once call on the G. I. P. Railway Company, to whom it is said to belong, to remove the quantity of accumulated mud, which makes it impossible for pedestrians to cross the street during rainy days without dropping or burying their shoes in the mud, as happened the other day to a young lady, who could not extricate her feet from the mud accumulated on the road facing the G. I. P. Ry. yard, and had to leave there her shoes and return home. If the Railway authorities are not bound to keep this road in order, then the Municipality should take charge of it, and order it to be kept clean and properly metalled. The traffic on this portion of the road is enormous, and brings in a good revenue to the Railway company.—Yours, &c.,

July 7. A MAZAGONITE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE usual weekly meeting in connection with the above sports was held yesterday afternoon. There was a large gathering of spectators on the Maidan, as well as outside the railings surrounding the Maidan. The entries were good, and the events were well contested. In tent-pegging over hurdle and jumping competition the horses were very much handicapped owing to the treacherous state of the ground. In "Cheroot and Umbrella Flurry" the ladies were exceptionally smart in getting their nominees' cheroots lighted. "The Pony Scurry" was won cleverly by Mr. Talbot. It was a good finish, a length and a-half covering the first four ponies. The following are the details of the sports:—

I. EVENT.—TENT-PEGGING OVER HURDLE.

(Horses or Ponies.)

Mr. Schewan	1
Mr. Fischer	2
Mr. Peile	3

Eight started.

II. EVENT.—JUMPING COMPETITION.

(Horses.)

Mr. G. McCausland's Friendship, Captain Weldon	1
Mr. Mair's ch Waler, owner	2

Six competed.

III. EVENT—POLO BALL RACE.

Polo balls to be placed about three hundred yards from competitors, who ride up to them and hit back through goal. Competitors' first stroke must be a back-hand stroke.

FIRST HEAT.

Mr. Weldon	1
Mr. Theseger	2
Mr. Peile	3

SECOND HEAT.

Mr. Ellison	1
Mr. Keddie	2
Mr. Maclear	3

THIRD HEAT.

Mr. Graham	1
Mr. Lowndes	2
Mr. Fischer	3

FINAL HEAT.

Mr. Ellison	1
Mr. Weldon	2
Mr. Graham	3

IV. EVENT.—CHEROOT AND UMBRELLA FLURRY.

Ladies' nomination. Competitors to ride over hurdle to nominatrix with cheroot unlit. Nominatrix to light gentleman's cheroot and put up his umbrella. Competitors to return over hurdle and must pass winning post with cheroot alight and umbrella up.

Mr. Rome, nominated by Miss Slater	1
Mr. Peile, nominated by Mrs. Peile	2
Mr. Talbot, nominated by Mrs. Nigel-Jones	3
Mr. Ellison, nominated by Mrs. Hojel	4
Mr. Fischer, nominated by Miss Bromley	5
Mr. Schewan, nominated by Mrs. Chandler	6

V. EVENT.—PONY SCURRY.

Mr. Talbot's Cheesi, owner	1
Mr. Fischer's Busreh, owner	2
Mr. Lowndes' Blue Morn, owner	3
Mr. Graham's Alexander, owner	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

A SCRATCH match was arranged among the Bombay Gymkhana cricket players yesterday afternoon, and a good sport for a couple of hours was enjoyed until 5 o'clock, when a brisk shower of rain interfered, and the game was stopped. It was a good idea to keep the men in practice, and though all the best men could not participate in the game, it gave some idea as to the individual strength and merits of other cricketers of the premier club. The scores were as under:—

A. TEAM.

Haydon, b Anderson	16
J C Brooks, c and b Anderson	23
Capt Chamier, b Milne	3
Major Collwin, c and b Milne	5
C E Nixon, c Stranack, b Anderson	6
A K Green, not out	4
Jehangir, c Brooks, b Milne	0
Ragoo, st Hicks, b Anderson	0
Dunk, c and b Anderson	8
Extras	0
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Anderson	27	5	60	2
Hicks	17	0	15	0
Milne	19	3	45	2

B. TEAM.

Capt Vidal, c Framji Jehangir	11
Creagh, c and b Haydon	23
Capt Hicks, c Haydon, b Jehangir	14
Milne, c Callwell, b Haydon	6
Townsend, b Haydon	11
Stranack, b Jehangir	0
H Symons, b Haydon	9
Capt Anderson, c Dunk, b Jehangir	3
Framjee, not out	8
A P Gould, l-b-w, b Haydon	0
Extras	3
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Haydon	48	5	76	1
Jehangir	28	4	65	5
Ragoo	9	0	10	0

INTER-HIGH SCHOOLS' CRICKET MATCHES.

A meeting of the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association was held in the Cathedral High School Buildings, last evening, when the ties were drawn for the first, second, third, and final rounds as under:—

	I.	II.	III.	Final.
1 New High School	(Bye)			
2 Proprietory H. School	30th July			
3 Petit Parsee Orphanage				
4 Fort High School	16th July			
5 Byramji Jeejeebhoy School				
6 Goculdas Tejpal School	22nd July			
7 St. Xavier's School				
8 St. Mary's College	25th July			
9 Indo-British Institution				
10 Antonio Da Silva's School	27th July			
11 FreeGeneral Assembly's Sch				
12 Elphinstone High School	(Bye)			
13 Cathedral High School	(Bye)			

The first round, it was decided, should be completed before the 8th August, the second round before the 29th August, the third round before the 9th September, and the final on or before the 16th September.

A MONSTER ELECTRO-PLATING WORK EXECUTED IN INDIA.

THE various branches of electrical science are fairly making way in India. The telephone is installed in many of our chief cities and in many of the Native States. Electric traction is used in even the "benighted" city of Madras, and among the great successes of electric lighting of which any European or American firm might be proud, none have been more striking than the installation erected by Messrs. C. Jost and Co., electricians of this city, at the Bombay Military and Naval Tournament of 1894. We hear that the same firm have again carried out a novelty in India—this time in electro metallurgy on a large scale—with great success.

Every visitor to Baroda will remember to have seen at the Makarpura palace the two colossal bronze "bulls" (weighing about two tons each), and some bronze vases of immense size. These gigantic pieces of metal work, which have cost an immense sum, are of cast iron, covered with a bronze deposit. Of late these castings have shown evidences of rapid "rusting." H. H. the Gaekwar commissioned Mr. Jost to give his opinion as to whether something could not be done to prevent the statues, &c., from being eaten up by the "rust." Mr. Jost without hesitation offered to re-deposit all the things with a new and thick coat of bronze by the same electrical process as they were done originally. His Highness and the Chief Engineer were doubtful if the work could be carried out in India, but Messrs. C. Jost and Co. were entrusted with the work, and to-day the firm is in possession of a gratifying testimonial from the State expressing great satisfaction with the manner in which the work has been done.

If one considers that only a few reputed firms at Home are able to do such kind of work as to electro deposit high pieces weighing two tons or above, Mr. C. Jost is to be congratulated upon his success, more so as he had to carry out his work with the most primitive tools—all prepared on the spot. Forty-eight Bunsen cells of unusually large size have provided the required electric current, of which twenty-four joints in paralel have been used—alternately day and night—for about four months; 278 lbs. of cynide of potassium 98 per cent.; and about 180 lbs. of pure copper bronze have been consumed in the bath, prepared by Mr. Jost himself, who personally conducted the work. This great success, we have no doubt, will be a boon for Messrs. C. Jost and Co., already so well-known as electro-platers, and who are prepared not only to receive the smallest article for electrodlating, but, as evidenced above, are also able to carry out all such work, though weighing several tons.

The execution of such work as we have just described shows that statues and busts may be copied and reproduced in India as they now are in Europe. A bronze copy may be made of a plaster model or cast in much less time than the same work could be cut in marble, and copies of carved panels will no doubt become a common feature in good furniture and in interior decoration. Accuracy and promptitude are two very urgent needs in the execution of all commission, and these are notable questions in the work of electro deposit.

MANDVIE WARD AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very much pleased to learn that my last letter on the 15th ultimo, dealing with several requirements and defects of the Mandvie Ward, was not vainly crying in the wilderness, but had the desired effect. Residents of this backward ward are rejoiced to learn that the proposition moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas, to provide a fruit and vegetable public market, with accommodation for a primary school, as Bhuleshwar, for the use of such a thickly populated ward as Mandvie, has been passed by the Corporation. The public of Mandvie are also very anxious to see the Musjid Bunder Road improved. Consequently they are glad to learn of the resolution of the Corporation, at the instance of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, to ask the Municipal Commissioner what improvements he would suggest for the improvement of the said Musjid Bunder Road, with a view to prevent the frequent accidents which occur at the place. Here I most respectfully draw the attention of Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, to a letter published in the "Bombay Gazette" under heading "The fatal accident at Mandvie" on the 29th May last, pointing out the necessity for the improvement of the Musjid Bunder Road. Mandvie Ward now urgently needs one thing, and that is a recreation ground or a public park. I have briefly stated my views on the subject in my previous letter, but may again be allowed to add that the park, intended to be formed at Babula Tank, will be as useless as anything, and well be a mere waste of public money. The reasons are: that the locality at Babula Tank is not at all of good repute, and that if ever a park were formed there, it will be always filled up by loafers and bad characters, and be in much more worse condition than the Northbrook Gardens. No respectable gentleman would ever venture to enter such a wretched park. For whom then this park, at a very large expense, is intended? Besides, Babula Tank is situated at the furthest end of the Mandvie Ward, and is close to Sir J. J. Hospital, a locality not so thickly populated as the centre of the Mandvie Ward. Mr. Arthur Crawford, our late Municipal Commissioner, has written a very interesting article, from England, on the subject of forming gardens in the various parts of the city. What is the opinion of Mr. Arthur Crawford, who is of course a most experienced person in such matters, about the Babula Tank gardens? Mr. Crawford says: "The principal objection I understand to be that the project, when carried out, will not fulfil the object for which the expenditure is proposed; it will not, in fact, provide an open space or recreation ground sufficiently accessible to the dense population of the Chuckla. Consequently, I humbly beseech some of the influential and energetic members of the Corporation to bring this matter before the Corporation, and move that after the filling in of the Babula Tank, instead of using the ground for the garden, the land be sold, and the money thus procured be utilised in forming public parks on some other suitable plots of land in the Mandvie Ward. It is better to have small parks in various densely populated parts of the city, than a big garden. I do not think that the cry of public health and the large number of deaths will ever stop, unless such steps are taken by the Municipality to provide recreation grounds in the overcrowded parts of the city. In conclusion, I humbly request the Commissioner to eradicate the discomforts suffered for a long time, and thus confer a boon on the public of Mandvie, for which they will ever be thankful. I am obliged to some of the persons who wrote in support of me, and am glad to find that the rate-payers of this backward ward are waking up from their apathy and indolence.—Yours, &c.,

KHIMJI HEERJI KAYANI.

July 8.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN PENDER.

SIR JOHN PENDER, G.C.M.G., F.R.S. (Edinburgh and London), F.S.A. (Scotland), J.P., D.L., second son of the late James Pender, of Vale, of Leven, Dumbartonshire, was born in 1816. Sir John had the advantage of early education, and of good Scottish parents, who passed him on expeditiously from the school of his native place in the Vale of Leven to the High School of Glasgow, where he may be said to have had a free choice of any profession or trade to which chance might lead him and to which learning was a necessary passport. While at the High School, he was observed to occupy much time in drawing, and on an occasion of free competition, submitted a design for which he was awarded a Gold Medal. On leaving school he went into the accounting branch of a factory and in two or three years (about the time he had attained majority) he was general manager of the business. The life of Sir John divides itself from this point into two parts—(1) as a merchant in Glasgow and Manchester, and (2) as introducer, executant, and extender of submarine and sub-oceanic telegraphy. In Manchester Sir John rose to the front rank in the export trade of that vast emporium of manufacture, and there laid the foundation of his still more conspicuous course in telegraphy, not only as regards ample personal means for a work that was to task the richest men, but also a thorough commercial knowledge of India, China, America, and the colonies combined with a lofty faith in the possibilities of British enterprise. When the immense Atlantic project was undertaken he was one of the 345 who contributed £1,000 each to let the experiment be tried. His name appears from that time in the list of directors of the Atlantic Company over seven or eight years, during which cable after cable had failed. The final crisis of Atlantic prospects came when the ship Great Eastern steamed out, with capacity far greater than any other ship before or since, and a cable more nearly perfect than had before been made; yet the great ship parted with this precious cargo in mid-ocean, and the Atlantic Company was financially ruined. Its appeals to the public for subscription of capital had hitherto fallen flat; they were now utterly useless. But not so thought Sir John Pender, and others like him, as to the attainable undertaking, and the Anglo-Amrican Company (of £300,000) was then formed to lay a new cable and to recover the former if possible. Negotiations with Glass, Elliot and Company and the Gutta Percha Company, therefore had been under arrangement. But difficulties arose between the two manufacturing companies. The Gutta Percha Company found that it was surrendering its accustomed business in favour of a supreme object, and in the failure of that one purpose might lose all. It was here that the genius of Sir John Pender rose to heroism. Delay would have been fatal to an Atlantic cable, and to all the capital, approaching two millions, that had been expended. The Gutta Percha Company were asked by Sir John what amount of guarantee they required. "A quarter of a million sterling" was the answer. "Will you take my personal guarantee for that amount?" "Yes." "Well, you have it." And in a few weeks more, Glass, Elliot and Company and the Gutta Percha Company were formed into the Cable Construction and Maintenance Company, with Sir John as Chairman. The cable was not only successful—luckily for Sir John and the world—but the same expedition that laid it, recovered the one that had been lost; and the two companies, Atlantic and Anglo-American, were brought back successfully to life and land. This result would have been enough to crown the adventures of any one man, but Sir John had no sooner seen the Atlantic cables established than he proceeded to work indefatigably in the organisation and development of the Mediterranean, Eastern (Indian and China), Australian, South African, and direct African cables—in short, a world system, of which the American is now but a segment. Sir John was at the head of the Eastern, the Eastern Extension, the Cape, and other systems outside the Atlantic—in fact, he was virtually the dominant spirit of all submarine telegraphy. He was chairman of the Direct Company, having a cable across the Atlantic also; and his influence is present in all directions where submarine telegraphy is active, and in these days it is difficult to say where it is not active. Sir John Pender was a merchant in London, Glasgow, and Manchester; he was a D. L. for Lancashire and Middlesex; a J. P. for Middlesex, Manchester, Lancashire, Denbighshire, and Argyllshire. He published, in 1869, "Statistics of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries from 1840;" was member for Totnes 1862-66, and was first returned for Wick Burghs in 1872, which he represented in three Parliaments till 1885. In 1892 he was again returned for Wick Burghs. Sir John has shown great interest in technical education, and gave a Medal annually to be competed for by the students at the College of Science, Glasgow. On the occasion of a visit to Constantinople, Sir John Pender was sent for by the Sultan, and, in recognition of the great part he had played in connection with submarine telegraphy, his Imperial Majesty presented Sir John with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh. This is the highest honour the Sultan can grant to an alien. Sir John, many years ago, was the recipient of the Knight-Commandership of the St. Savior of Greece, and had also the order of the Rose of Portugal. He was also a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He married, first 1840, Marion, daughter of Jas. Cearns, Esq.; second, Emma, daughter of the late Henry Denison, Esq., of Daybrooke, Notts.—"Men and Women of the Time."

TAKING them all round, Her Majesty's Ministers are the most underpaid of British workmen. So says Mr. Lucy in the *Strand Magazine*. He points out, too, what sacrifices have sometimes to be made. Take the case of Sir William Harcourt. When he resigned his practice at the Parliamentary Bar in order to enter upon political life he was earning £14,000 a year. Up to December last his servitude in Parliament covers a period of twenty-seven years. Supposing he had not improved on a position gained whilst a comparatively young man, Sir William would, in this more than a quarter of a century, have netted £378,000. It will come very near the mark if the estimate of his receipt of Ministerial salary within that time is put at £45,000.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S MOTION.

THE native journals approve of the action of the University Senate in adopting the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade's motion. The "Indian Spectator" states: "The principle underlying the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade's motion of exempting candidates at University examinations from having again to pass in the subjects they have once shown they have mastered, has after all triumphed;—thanks to the commendable spirit of give-and-take and business-like brevity of speech, which was, contrary to precedent and to expectation, shown by the members of the Senate on Monday last. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad's amendment, which was adopted as the substantial proposition, accepts the principle in full, but in its details it does much to meet the objections of the opponents of the change. The Matriculation and the M. A. Examinations remain untouched by the resolution; and well it is that they do so remain; for it is necessary to exact a certain range of knowledge and capacity to master the more important subjects of study, before we admit school-boys to our Colleges, and to prevent the degradation of the highest degree in Arts our University gives."

MR. ACWORTH'S BUST.

The "Indian Spectator" considers that the Hon. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta "never showed himself in better light than in securing the practically unanimous consent of the Corporation to giving a place in the Municipal Hall to Mr. Acworth the late Commissioner's bust. No doubt, the evil of erecting memorials has of late assumed such proportions, as should make sober men stop to think, if by over-doing the thing, they will not one day eliminate all distinction between the good and the bad, the able and the incompetent and reduce memorials down to the level of superannuation pensions, which all high office-holders may claim as a matter of right. Yet, in checking the evil, we must be on our guard against letting really deserving men depart unrewarded and unappreciated, throwing us open to the charge of ingratitude, and taking away one valuable stimulus to good work from the officials and one very nice way of drawing money for public purposes from over-full pockets. There is another danger yet to be guarded against by those independent and spirited critics, who closely scrutinize the claims of officials to memorials and such other recognitions of their services. They are generally on what may be termed the Opposition side, and their zeal often leads them to be blind to the real merits and the really beneficial services of those with whom they are constantly at variance. Difference of opinion ought not to be allowed to make us inappreciative." The "Subodha Patrika" is of a contrary opinion and observes:—"Whatever the other merits of Mr. Acworth, it is certain that he frequntly forgot how to behave towards the Corporation. It will be remembered that, on one occasion he escaped by a very narrow majority what was tantamount to a vote of censure; and if he had continued in office one cannot be certain that he would not have one day brought down on himself the wrath of the Corporation in a stronger form. Even his admirers at last Monday's meeting had to admit this serious fault in the object of their admiration. With such antecedents, it is hardly to be wondered if the proposal to place Mr. Acworth's bust in the Municipal Hall met with rather strong opposition; and we are not prepared to find fault with those who sided with the opposition. Courtesy is an esential qualification in a Commissioner who has to deal every moment with a democratic body like the Corporation; and want of it must not only necessarily strain feeling, but seriously interfere with work whatever the business capacity of the officer."

A LETTER TO MAGISTRATES.

The "Indian Spectator" speaks thus of Mr. G. C. Whitworth's latest contribution to Literature: "With pleasuse did we go through "A Letter to Magistrates" by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, author of the well-known "Anglo-Indian Dictionary" and other works. He utilizes well in his latest production his long experience as Magistrate and Sessions' Judge and gives excellent advice, which junior and senior magistrates may do well to follow. Thus, his directions as regards the necessity of keeping a regular diary from the very beginning of a case and giving full causes for adjournment, etc., is in the inetrests of justice, no less than of dispatch and efficiency. We have an insight into the ways of the police, when Mr. Whitworth talks about the surveillance over suspects which goes on for days before they are formally arrested and of the confessions that are made before one magistrate and withdrawn before another. The directions about identification are also very good. Altogether, the book is an interesting and useful one, full of sound common-sense as it is."

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE VS. THE SYNDICATE.

Some of the vernacular papers think that the Syndicate of our University could not have much reason to complain of the free hitting it received for having curtly refused to draw up, as desired by the Senate, resolutions embodying the recommendation of the Examination Committee appointed by the latter. The "Indian Spectator" says:—"Constitutional Government would be impossible unless the Executive loyally carries out the declared intentions of the chief legislative authority. The Syndicate has certainly no right to over-rule the Senate; and the one that showed its opposition so saucily in the matter under dscussion, would have no sympathy of the public, if it be compelled to expiate for it by dismissal. In such a case in Parliament, as the Hon'ble Mr. Metha pointed out, the Cabinet would have been asked to resign and no one could have helped it to retain office after losing the confidence of the Commons. The question of the relative powers of the Syndicate and the Senate is a very important one; and now that it has been raised, it should be settled once for all. Meanwhile, the Senate has done well to appoint a Committee of its own to draw up the resolutions, the Syndicate refused to draw. This will be a step forward in achieving the most important reforms needed in our University examination's system." The "Subodha Patrika" writes:—"It is a pity that such a body as the Syndicate should have acted in a very unbusinesslike manner in regard to a subject of great importance to students. It is somewhat reassuring that on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta the Senate has appointed a committee of its own to do the work which the Syndicate has failed to carry out, and we hope that the further discussion of the subject will shortly lead to some practical benefit to the candidates annually appearing for examinations." The "Gujerati" writes rather bitterly in these terms: "We were quite justified in describing as autocratic the attitude of the syndicate towards the recommendations of the "Examination Reform Committee." That body, having itself set an example of high-handedness and discourtesy, cannot decently expect to be treated with courtesy by others. It has, therefore, to thank itself for the candid but just criticism to which it was subjected at the last meeting of the Senate. The spirit in which most of the syndics received Mr. Ranade's proposition was scarcely very becoming."

THE VACANT SEAT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," in an article on the choice of a nominee to the vacant seat in the Bombay LegislativeCouncil, says that various names have been suggested from different quarters, such as Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, Mr. Harkissandas Narotumdas and Mr. Chunilal Venilal. Of course the first named gentleman has been favourably received. But Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha and Mr. Silas M. Moses have been mentioned subsequently. Of the former nothing need be said, for this paper bore ample and unmistakeable testimony to his fitness and abilities. To recommend him is to gild refined gold. Of Mr. Moses we must mention that, in the Legislative Council, he will bring to bear his vast mercantile experience on the deliberations of the assembly. There is no doubt this rich Jewish merchant will be a valuable acquisition to the Council. The name of the Sassoons, as merchants of this city, is well-known as a first class house. As far as the public career of Mr. Moses is known, it may be safely said that he will make a worthy successor to Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Chotalal. There has been naturally a public desire to see a Jewish element in the Legislative Council; and we doubt if a more qualified gentleman could be found to fill up the vacancy.

THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

The Native Press considers the despatch of the Indian Government on the cost of the Expedition to Suakin as masterly as that of Lord George Hamilton is weak and hackneyed. In the opinion of the "Indian Speccator," "the latter contents itself with assertions about the 'substantial interests' of India in 'maintaining a settled and orderly Government in Egypt,' as though the Dongola expedition was undertaken for aught but aggressive purposes of conquest and of relieving the pressure on the Italians. Lord Elgin strongly demurs to this view and points out that the only justification for saddling India with the expenses of foreign military adventures would lie in imminent and grave danger to the Empire. And even when the Empire was in such danger, i.e., in the great Indian conflagration of 1857, all the troops and all the materials sent from England to quell down the Mutiny, were paid for from Indian revenues. England never comes to the help of India, but is always but too willing to draw upon her for wars undertaken exclusively in her own interests. The case of the Indian tax-payer is thus 'overwhelmingly strong,' but these are not days when logic and justice alone succeed." The "Subodha Patrika" remarks: "Lord Elgin's Government has so far done its duty in pressing in a suitable manner, the claims of this dependency to sheer justice; and it is far from edifying to find Her Majesty's Government at home disregarding so well reasoned a document as the Indian despatch without any attempt to meet the arguments contained in it. The Government of India support their case by arguments based on grounds both of policy and precedent, and are told in reply that India has no greater interest than that of preserving rapid and secure transit with great Britain, that for this purpose it is necessary to maintain a settled and orderly Government in Egypt, and the present operations are an integral part of the policy entailed upon Her Majesty's Government by the actual situation in Egypt. This is an interesting link whereby to connect India's exchequer with operations in Egypt. If there is any relevancy in this reply, it is hard to say that Lord Beaconsfield was not justified in saddling the fabulous sums spent on the entertainment of the Sultan of Turkey on Indian revenue, or indeed that fault could be found by throwing on India any earthly item of expense which the Government at home or the Colonies were not prepared to own." The "Gujerati" writes on the subject: "The Indian Government have, we are glad, stated in their despatch to the Secretary of State the arguments against charging India with any portion of the cost of the Egyptian expedition with considerable force and ability. Lord George Hamilton does not attempt to meet those arguments in a straightforward manner, but takes shelter under fallacious propositions and throughout begs the whole question at issue. Assuming that India is concerned in the settled administration of Egypt, what has India to do with an expedition in which Iataly and Great Britain are interested? The interests of Egypt are not at stake, and the attempt to trhow dust into the eyes of the public by taking refuge under a general principle that India is deeply concerned in the maintenance of an orderly government in Egypt, and the Suez Canal is utterly unworthy of an official who is paid out of the Indian exchequer to watch the interests of India." The "Independent" remarks: "it seems that we had hoped in vain to expect good sense from a senseless Government; which has in the short span of twelve months of power stumbled at every stage in its Home, Foreign, Indian and Colonial administrations, and the insolence, short-sightedness and precipitate actions of whose members have brought on England a discredit which has also shuddered the hearts of some of its more sensible henchmen. This policy of mercilessly fleecing India is another name of "robbing her." This may be a strong term, but it is a term which has bnen now freely applied to Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, who shall have one day to answer before the greatest Tribunal which knows no favour.

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF CYCLING.

DRESS FOR CYCLING.

THIS is another big question, and one which it was at one time difficult to answer satisfactorily. How many present-day cyclists give a moment's thought to the painful experiences of the pioneers in the matter of suitable costumes for cycling? Not one in a thousand, in all probability. And yet there is no subject of greater importance in the sport than that of suitable dress. Of course the park riders do not need to give the matter such attention as do the road riders and tourists, because the park promenader goes at a very slow pace, does not exert himself unduly, gets in no great heat, and, in short, is not in any way called upon to take the precautions which must of necessity be taken by the rider who goes further afield and pursues the sport upon the highways as a tourist. But we commend these remarks to the attention of the park promenaders also, because, when the interests in the park has waned, and when that solemn function has lost its pristine interest, it will in all probability happen that the charms of road-riding, of touring, and of all-day rambles awheel will be borne in upon the at present somewhat blase cyclist, and then these hints will become serviceable.

There is only one really safe method of dressing for any long-continued exercise upon the bicycle, or, indeed, for any other long-sustained physical exertion in the open air, and that is in wool. All the garments worn should be of wool in some form or another, and if this rule be adhered to a complete wetting, though amazingly uncomfortable, will not in the vast majority of cases be productive of any permanently unpleasant results. The All-Wool principle being laid down, it only becomes necessary to discuss the nature and make of the clothing, which is nowadays practically the same for both sexes.

It may be taken as a primary rule that two or more thin under-garments are to be preferred to one thick one. They are much more easily aired for one thing, and they sit better. The best material is something of a slightly elastic character, as the garments should for the most part fit fairly tightly to the body, thus obviating the ingress of cold air; and the thin garments further permit of the graduating of the clothing to suit the weather, while an extra vest can easily be carried on the handle-bar and put on before the return journey in the evening is commenced. It is just as well, perhaps, to point out here that there is nothing of a "coddling" tendency in these measures, for after physical exercise it is absolutely necessary that reasonable precautions against catching cold should be taken, and this graduation of the underwear is an important factor in such cases. As regards the riding costume, it is very necessary that the season should be considered. In the summer, when the days are warm, one stile of costume should be adopted. When the winter is with us another is appropriate. Tastes vary, and the dress which suits one cyclist will not suit another, but in a general way the principle adopted for the underwear obtains as regards the outer garments also. All should be rather thin than thick, and should make up in number for what they lack in substance.

Over the underwear should be worn a white flannel or serge shirt, preferably with a lie-down collar, not a removable one, because the collar-band and collar make a clumsy bandage round the neck. This garment should be of a suitable thickness for the time of year. The body garment may be either waistcoat and jacket, or a Norfolk jacket with or without a waistcoat. The latter garment is one of the most useful to the cyclist, because it can be rolled up and carried on the handle-bar until wanted, and with this end in view all the pockets of a cycling waistcoat intended for touring work should have good wide flaps to them, fitted with bottons, so as to secure the contents when the garment is taken off and put upon the handle-bar.

As regards the nether garments, it is a condition essential to the satisfaction of the wearer that they should be cut to fit and should not be too voluminous. There is an art in making a satisfactory pair of cycling knickerbockers, for the simple reason that the riding of a cycle is totally different from all other purposes for which this from of nether garment has been made in the past. The cycling knickerbockers must be cut neither like shooting breeches nor riding breeches, for the very obvious reason that neither of those exercises exactly reproduce the requirements of the cyclist. Consequently it becomes necessary to have these garments made by a competent cycling tailor, when they may be expected to be satisfactory. Wash-leather linings, double-seating, and many other similar absurdities are delusions and snares to be avoided at any cost, as many a rider of the old days would doubtless be willing to testify. In a general way it may be said that the practical cycling world has of late erred in the matter of too voluminons nether garments, but that it is now coming to its senses, and, without returning to the old skin-tight absurdities which trammelled and impeded the action of the muscles, cyclists in general are wearing more reasonably made knickerbockers, which, while permitting the free use of the muscles, do not flap about in the wind, wrinkle up into creases, and generally worry the wearer. The lady cyclist must of course follow the lines laid down above and wear similar garments, whether she covers them with a skirt, as is usually the case, or wears them without that adjunct, in the style known as rational dress.

Stockings should never be too thick in the legs, though fairly stout feet are a distinct advantage. The keeping-up of the stocking is often a problem, and much damage is done by too tight gartering. A tight garter is certain sooner or later to cause trouble, and is a fertile producer of varicose veins, so that the matter is one which calls for attention. The stocking suspender is another failure, from a cycling point of view. Doubtless the suspender is all right when the wearer is standing or walking. In fact, it is obviously designed for an upright attitude. But when the cyclist is seated on the cycle the suspender is pulled into quite another position, and not only does it drag over the knee, thus impeding the action, but in more than one case the friction of the adjusting buckle has produced sore places and an infinity of discomfort. Under these circumstances the suspender is impossible, and a suitable garter the only possible remedy. This can be easily obtained, especially if it be borne in mind that a wide garter with a small pressure is really quite as effective as a narrow one made very tight. If one-inch elastic web be fitted so as just to hold round the uncovered leg at the gartering point, it will be found that it will in most cases hold up the stocking effectively without unduly hindering the circulation.

Shoes are of course the only wear for cycling. Anything in the nature of a boot hampers the ankle-action sadly, and it is the ankle-action which keeps the work alive and makes the machine run easily. The shoe should be light, cut low, with a low heel and a flexible waist. This was one of the difficulties of the pioneers—the getting of a fairly stout shoe with what is technically termed a pump waist. Without flexibility in the waist, ankle-action is, if not impossible, at any rate very severely hampered in its effective working. Those who suffer from cold feet when cycling should make sure their shoes are not too tight to begin with. If they are all right the insertion of a woollen "sock" will often be found to remedy the trouble. The sock should be removed and laid out to dry after a ride.

The washing of the woollen garments worn is a burning question with wheelmen. The average washerwomen will shrink a flannel garment inches at a time. We do hear from time to time rumours of marvellous exponents of the laundress's art, who wash flannels without shrinking them, but these legends, when followed up, appear to be variations of the Sun Myth, or the stories of Prester John. Possibly in the by-and-bye the washerwoman who can wash flannels without shrinking them will burst in a blaze of glory upon a waiting world. We can at any rate promise the artist, when she does declare herself, a heart welcome from the cyclists of the United Kingdom.—G. LACY HILLIER, AND, JACQUETTA HILL, in the "St. James's Gazette."

CAUSERIE DE PARIS.

LADY DUFFERIN will carry with her the universal regrets of the British residents. No Ambassadress has ever fulfilled the many duties of her office more courteously or with more kindly feeling; she has won all hearts, and the colony did more than conform to the usual etiquette followed on such occasions when it determined to open a subscription for the purpose of pressenting her with a souvenir on her departure; it was obeying a desire—personal to each unit of it—that she should have something to remind her of the years she has spent here, and the friends she had mde in all classes. The rapidity with which the lists were filled up and the large number of the subscribers—many of them of the humblest—testified to the warmth of the general feeling in regard to her. Several thousand francs were soon collected, and a portion of this was expended in the purchase of an old Louis XVI. clock and candelabra inclosed in a leather case lined with ancient brocade, which were presented to the Marchioness last Wednesday at the Galerie des Champs Elysees, kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by M. Fabre, for which its president, the Hon. Mrs. Gye, made grateful acknowledgment in her speech. The attendance was very numerous, and included not only the leading members of the British colony proper, but many who have become French by their marriage and have ceased to make part of it, and some Americans. The presentation was made in the name of the English speaking ladies in France, so many of whom had contributed towards its purchase. Some few gentlemen were also present; and the proceedings were opened by Sir Edward Blount and Dr. Alan Herbert. In the course of a gracefully worded little speech the Hon. Mrs. Gye read quotations from different letters—one from Lady Vincent expressing regret for her unavoidable absence and her heartfelt gratitude for the valuable aid rendered by Lady Dufferin to the Paris Branch of the Y. G. F.S.—and concluded by presenting her with an album bound in red morocco, containing the list of subscribers, and begging the Marchioness's aceeptance of the clock and candelabra "as a souvenir of her residence amongst us and of our hearty appreciation of her warm sympathy, sound advice, and unvarying help and kindness so cordially and unhesitatingly given to those of us who have been fortunate enough to come within the sphere of her influence." Having pressed the speaker's hand and wrestled for a few moments with an emotion which threatened to overpower her, Lady Dufferin rose and began to speak, falteringly at first, but gaining nerve as she proceeded. After gratefully acknowledging the gift and the kindness of her many friends in Paris, and modestly refusing to admit that she had done more than the duties which naturally devolved upon her, she went on to express the hope that they would never fail to keep well in mind the needs and requirements of the British poor, that the demans on the fund were increasing and its means inadequate to meet them, and that the aged and infirm inmates of the Victoria Home were sorely in need of small luxuries which it was found almost impossible to procure for them. Her simple words produced a deep impression on everyone, and sank into the hearts of her hearers, for they had the true ring, and were instinct with that dignified humility which is the amiable characteristic of Lady Dufferin. Little was left to be said, as Lord Dufferin, whom his wife asked to add a few words, remarked, so his address to the meeting was short, and contained but one point of importance. As the president of the ladies' committee had informed us, the subscriptions had exceeded by no inconsiderable sum the amount required for the purchase of the clock and candelabra, and the surplus was placed at Lady Dufferin's disposal to do with as she should think fit, and it was her desire, Lord Duffefin explained, that it should be divided into two equal portions, one of which was to be handed over to the Brittsh Charitable Fund and the other to the Victoria Home.

Saint Medard and Saint Barnabe, who are supposed to rule the weather in France after the manner of St. Swithin, had combined together towards the discomfiture of Parisians, and no one the least bit superstitious would have dared to hope for so brilliant a day as the one that favoured the Grand Prix. The probability of rain was considered so certain that inoffensive clouds were voted dangerous, and a shower pronounced inevitable by the most sangine among the believers in old saws. Still, the expected fulfilment of the prophecy did not prevent ladies from assuming their lightest and most perishable toilettes, wherefrom it may be argued that they are either reckless of consequences or less given to superstition than they would have it supposed. Those who risk money on the turf and at games of chance generally are seldom devoid of similar beliefs, and for a long time past it has been a foregone conclusion with them that the favourites shall always be beaten in the great event of the year. Unfortunately for the majority of them, very few backed M. Edmond Blane's colt Arreau, which for some reason did not command confidence, although its proud possessor had already won this prize four times. Betting at the races is a pastime by no means reserved in France to the sterner sex; not only do ladies who occupy places in the reserved stands hazard a bet now and again, but the simple "bourgeoise" and the working woman will put a few francs on this or that horse, guided in their choice generally by the most futile considerations, such as the numbering of the lists, or some coincidence they discover in a name. On this account the interest in the races extends to a very large number, though in respect to the Grand Prix particularly it is mainly an occasion for the display of feminine finery. Certainly the scene presented at the "pesage" yesterday was unusually brilliant owing to the immense predominance of white and any light colours, and the aspect or the "pelouse" was extremely gay. On the other hand, the Avenue des Acacias did not afford so much interest to the many who congregated there to see the return, as a large proportion of the vehicles were driven back by the more circuitous route of the lakes, and only those who pushed on as far as the cascade got anything like a comprehensive view of the company and the little procession formed by the carriages from the Elysee and M. Felix Faure's guard of honour. To the crowds of pedestrians swarming the side walks the chief end was to get a glimpse of the President, the somewhat garish colouring of his liveries pleasing them mightily.

Infinitely less popular, but smarter in a certain sense, than the Grand Prix is the Journee des Drags. Eighteen coaches put in an appearance at the rendezvous on the Place de la Concorde, each with its full complement of occupants, many of whom were ladies. The Marquise de Baillenl was on the box seat of the Duc de Noailles's drag, Princesse A. de Broglie occupied the same position on that of the Baron d'Arquenvilliers, Comptesse de Kergarion was the Prince Troubetzkoi's most favoured guest, and Comtesse d'Albufera of M. de la HayeJousselin, who always leads the way on these occasions. But it would be too long to tell who was there, or to give you the list of the proprietors of the coaches—merely needless repetition. At Auteuil they made a grand show drawn up in front of the principal stand. Instead of driving home after the races, the drags, on the invitation of the Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld, went to Bagatelle, arriving in time to witness the last polo match.

Although the Grand Prix no longer rings the knell of the departing season, it is rapidly drawing to a close, and everyone is bent on crowding as much amusement as possible into its fleeting hours. For this reason reception days have been suspended, receiving and paying visits being wilful waste of precious time that may be so much more pleasently occupied. The most enjoyable entertainments are the informal ones which are held at one or other of the restaurants of the Bois, but the list of engagements to balls, parties, and dinners is still far from exhausted, and will not be for another fortnight. Official society, however, has ceased to entertain, and the two big functions last week—the reception at the German Embassy, and the dinner given by the Spanish Ambassador and the Duchess Mandas—will probably be the last of the season in the diplomatic world.

In the paragraphs devoted to the short biographical sketch of Jule Simon, the briefest allusion is made to what the women's cause in France owes to him. He acted as President of the Congres des Œuvres, Feminines, held here in 1889, and on this and other occasions he invaribly showed the greatest sympathy with woman's work, and was woman's advocate in all matters concerning her well-being and her social liberties. It is said of him that he never refused to see a visitor or resist and interviewer, and all those who knew him appreciated his "bonhomie" and the simplicity of his character. The latter trait was exemplified by his retaining the same abode during more than half a century, and, although he was many times in office, he never occupied an official residence; the flat where he died, situated on the fifth floor of the house at the corner of the Place de la Madeleine, was the same where, during the Empire, he used to gather about him the members of the Opposition party; and I remember, as a child, hearing my father describe these weekly gatherings, and the pleasant cordiality shown by Jules Simon to his many guests. Mme. Jules Simon was always present, but took no part in the general conversation, sitting somewhat aloof, and chatting with a few of his personal friends while she poured out the tea.—K. F., in the "Queen."

Paris, June 15.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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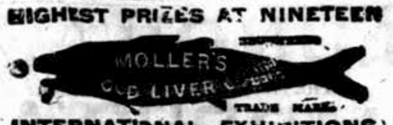

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Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co, BOMBAY,

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the **HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES** the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**	**A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.	
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.	

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. ☞ **REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.**

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The [illegible] the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited;
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal, Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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By Royal Letters Patent.

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

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PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
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And by Leading Physicians.

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a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
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AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The **LANCET** says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from **MENTAL** and **NERVOUS DISORDERS.**
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

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"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

INFANTS.
CHILDREN.
INVALIDS &
THE AGED.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an **"OLD" Trade Mark**, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **W. J. F. TOMLINSON.**

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCEL" COCOA

In Packets and Tins.

Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analyst.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
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Stephens Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Specia terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.

Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., LD.,
NEW YORK.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants

THE "NEW" MAHARAJAH HARMONIPHONE
AND
MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.

EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefor to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brande with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.] "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

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Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

JUST RECEIVED!
A CONSIGNMENT OF RARE AND SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.
KEYLESS ACTION, FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	... ...	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case	... ... Rs. 130 to	" 150
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	... ...	" 140

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

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MAX MINCK & Co., Lahore and Simla.
Illustrated Price List of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, etc., free on application.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

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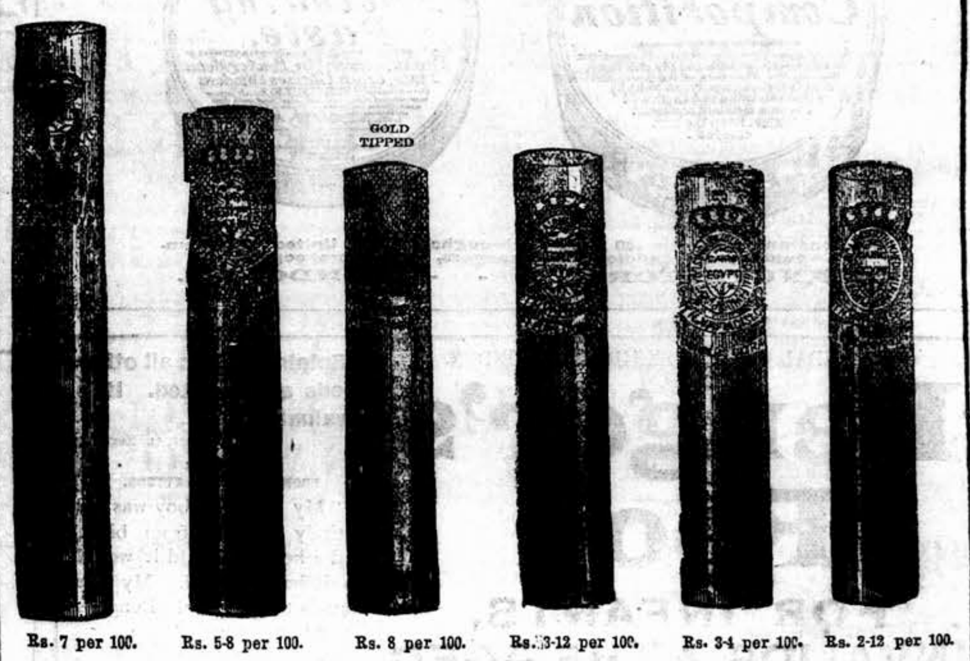
4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lentghs of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

The Most Perfect
Disinfectant
Known to Science,

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS
SANITAS
FLUIDS
POWDERS
SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous
Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

Stephens' Inks
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LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
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